Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 70. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY AUGUST 30, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2311.

STOLEN SON FOUND HERE

Mother's Chase of Thousands of Miles.

FATHER'S LOVE LEADS TO THEFT

W. E. Marr Runs Away With His Own Child and is Followed From Massachusetts.

ACROSS a continent and half way over the western ocean, drawn by love of her son, came a weary mother. Her child was secured, the law invoked, and last night, after three months of untiring search, the baby boy slept upon the breast which nurtured him. There will be a legal fight before the father, who stole away from the Atlantic Coast with his son, will give him up, and these tropic Islands will see the close of a contest for the guardianship of a child of New England.

A summons was issued yesterday to High Sheriff Brown on the complaint of Mrs. W. E. Marr of Fall River, Mass., directing him to notify one Walter Erwin Marr to appear before Judge Gear at chambers on September 6th at 10 a. m. to show cause, if any he has, why Mrs. Marr should not be appointed guardian of her son, Harold E. Marr.

At the same time a temporary injunction was issued ordering W. E. Marr to refrain from molesting, disturbing or interfering with Harold E. Marr until the matter of guardianship shall be determined by the court.

The summons was served on Marr yesterday evening by Deputy Sheriff McGurn, while he was eating his supper at the Langton House.

Mrs. Marr has retained the services of W. R. Castle and A. L. Weaver in her fight for her child.

Under the above somewhat prosaic proceedings lies a surpassingly interesting story of a man who loved his child better than his wife, and of a wife who was more fondly attached to her son than to her husband. It is a story of domestic infelicity exceedingly sad in itself, yet possessing a golden vein which runs through it from beginning to end, the abiding love of two unhappy parents for a little boy.

Three years ago Walter Marr and his wife lived happily enough in the town of Fall River. They were plentifully endowed with worldly goods and their lives were gladdened by the presence of a little son. Things went very well with them then. Somehow, however, a rift in the lute developed, and the outcome of the unhappiness was that the couple agreed to disagree and Mr. Marr went to New York, leaving his wife and child at the old home.

Until four months ago Mrs. Marr neither saw nor heard anything of her husband. Then one day a letter came asking that a meeting be arranged and that the father be allowed to see his child.

Mrs. Marr wrote back suggesting that her husband meet her on a day named at the Fall River depot. The day arrived and with it the errant husband. Greetings were exchanged between the long-separated pair, the couple visited their old home, and it looked as if a reconciliation would surely be effected.

During the afternoon Mr. Marr suggested to his wife that he should take their little Harold to visit a grandparent. Mrs. Marr assented and the two drove away.

The afternoon wore on, dusk gave place to darkness, and still the anxious mother awaited the return of her husband and child. They did not come that night nor the following day. The next meeting of the members of the family was destined to occur in a distant land.

About two months ago Walter Marr and child arrived in Honolulu and the father went to work at the Metropolitan Meat Market, where he has been employed ever since. He lodged and boarded at the Langton House. Every day when he went to work he left the child in the care of the Castle Home on King street, calling for him in the evening, when the toil of the day was over and the man was free to pass the evening in company with the atom of humanity who was dearer to him than anything else in the world.

The affection he bore the little one was wonderful; he humored his every whim, and nothing was too good for the child. His life seemed to be bound up in that of his son.

After nearly four months of fruitless ones had been traced to San Francisco, from whence they had booked to Honolulu sometime in last June. As soon as the wife heard this she and her father, J. H. Estes, who owns a factory in Fall River, left their homes for San Francisco, took passage on the Sonoma, and arrived in this city Wednesday night.

They registered at the Hawaiian Hotel and lost no time in prosecuting inquiries, with the result that by yesterday morning Mrs. Marr and her father were well acquainted with the doings of the wanderers since arriving here. Meanwhile the husband was kept in ignorance of the arrival of his wife and father-in-law. Waiting until her husband had gone to work, Mrs. Marr paid a visit yesterday to the Castle Home, and her boy was brought to her. The searching and profitless heart-breaking following of false clues, Mrs. Marr received information that the missing meeting was a most affecting one, as the child was overjoyed upon seeing his mother.

Along in the afternoon Mr. Marr, being through with his work for the day, proceeded, as has been his wont, to the Home to fetch the little one. Instead of the customary merry greeting he was met by one of the ladies, who told him the truth. When he heard the turn affairs had taken he seemed to be dazed. After a while he became somewhat reconciled and sorrowfully took his departure. Last night for the first time since his arrival he ate his supper alone.

An acquaintance noticed this and asked him casually where the "kid" was. He was told that he was confined to his room with a bad cold.

It was stated last night that the parties had met and that the prospects for a lasting reconciliation were very bright.

In Honolulu Mr. Marr has been known as Walter Erwin.

BOWLING DOWN THE BOTTLES.



THE EXCLUSION LAW.

Its Re-Enactment Opposed by Eastern Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law before it expires by limitation is opposed by the manufacturers in the East, and the indications are that Chicago and Western manufacturers of goods marketable in China will take some concerted action to prevent a new law, similar to the old, being framed.

Martin B. Madden, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, believes China promises to be the greatest market in the world for certain products of this country. He said today: "It would not be wise to do anything that would injure our trade with the Orient. The markets there will develop each year. Laboring men are in favor of an exclusion law, but it is probable many manufacturers will not approve of legislation that tends to estrange us from a promising market."

B. A. Eckhart of the Eckhart & Swan Milling Company said: "On broad grounds the Chinese exclusion law seems to be unjust, and for that reason I believe it should not be re-enacted. It is certain to affect trade to some extent and should China adopt modern ideas, which seems likely, a market of great profit will be ready for goods made in the United States."

The jar of the sudden stopping of a freight train on the Southern Pacific road in Oregon exploded a quantity of dynamite for a mile around.

Six men were killed by a dynamite explosion at Little Falls, New York.

SEWALL MAY DROP OUT

Belief He Will Not Hold National Place.

WANT RESIDENT COMMITTEEMAN

Cecil Brown Writes and Receives Letters From the Man From Maine Without Effect.

BEFORE the end of the year Harold M. Sewall will have ceased to be the Republican National Committeeman or will have signified that his intention is to return to Hawaii to make his home. This is the opinion of most of the Republicans who have followed the attempt to have Sewall remove himself from the position of official representative of the party in Hawaii. The weight of opinion is that he will withdraw.

The dissatisfaction which was felt over the election of Sewall to the place was intensified when it was found that the committeeman had taken himself away from the Territory and displayed no disposition to return. There was a long period of silence on the part of the leaders of the party, and when in last March it was found that the former Minister and special agent was in San Francisco, there was a belief that he would then come down and make his plans known to his personal henchmen; as well as the rank and file of the party workers.

But reasons which were insurmountable for a time prevented and the notification came that a call from Maine made it impossible that Mr. Sewall should visit the Islands at this time. Then it was that Senator Cecil Brown, who in addition to being one of the leaders of the party is a close personal and political friend of Sewall, wrote to him and explained that there was a general feeling that there should be in the place of representative of the party a man who lived here and was recognized as having some attachment to the Territory. To this gentle reminder Sewall replied at length and in such tenor that it has been the hope of Senator Brown and other friends of Sewall that there would be further news from him on any steamer within the past month.

The answer of Mr. Sewall, as described by Senator Brown, was that the position taken by the writer was the correct one; that the Territory was entitled to representation on the national committee by a man who resided in and was a citizen of it; that he had made no decision as to the course he would follow; he might come back here and he might not do so. So it was left in the air, whether or not the committeeman would resign. He further said that he was going to Maine and would decide upon his plans while there. Two months have elapsed since that letter and yet there has come to the waiters here no information as to the decision of the committeeman.

There are some of the party workers who think that there should be no more delay in the placing of the committeemanship in the hands of a live man, who is the actual representative of the Territory. There are said to be many things which might come to workers here, if there was an active worker in the place who would look out for the organization. The fact that there have been no places given to men of the organization, except those local to the Territory, has aroused some of those who have had experience in the Mainland States and Territories, and who know how much of national patronage goes with the committeemanship. There is no information here whether or not the quota of this Territory has been filled from Maine or is still at the disposal of the local organization.

THE ARTHUR C ALEXANDER HOUSE



THE above is a sketch of the residence of Arthur C. Alexander now in course of erection on the corner of Bishop street and Aolani road in College Hills. The design is by Dickey & Newcomb, and is an adaptation of the Swiss chalet. The broad projecting eaves and canted gables give an effect of coolness and restful shade.

On the ground floor are a spacious parlor, a very large open lanai dining-room and living-room, three chambers, bathroom and kitchen. The second floor has two bedrooms and a den.

Mr. Alexander has but recently returned from the Coast, where he has served for some years on the faculty of the University of California. He is a son of Professor W. D. Alexander of Honolulu.

CACAO BEANS FOR HAWAII

Jared Smith received a letter yesterday from a friend in Mexico which furnishes considerable food for thought. Felix Foex, a Frenchman, is the man who penned the missive, and he suggests the cultivation of the cacao bean, from which chocolate is made, as a profitable industry for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Foex was the former director of the agricultural experimental station at Montpelier, but has been located at Guanjuato for some time. He writes that the cacao bean is easy of cultivation in a climate like that of Hawaii, and is most profitable, the Mexican farmers being dissatisfied unless they make a profit of at least one hundred per cent. Seeds of the cacao plant may be forwarded later, in which event Mr. Smith will make experiments here.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., will erect a three-story building on the site of that which was burned.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE AND TURKEY NEARING A CRISIS

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—The French Embassador, M. Constans, has notified the Sultan's first secretary that all diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are broken off and that the Embassador has informed his Government to that effect. M. Constans communicated direct with the Sultan because the latest negotiations were transacted with the Sultan personally.

The Embassador justifies his action on the ground that the Sultan broke his direct, personal promise, given to M. Constans at an audience in the Yildiz Palace on Thursday, regarding the purchase of the quays and the settlement of the disputed French claims.

The Foreign Minister also gave formal assurances that the agreement would be carried out, so in view of this breach of faith M. Constans holds that it is impossible for France to continue diplomatic relations with Turkey.

SULTAN MUST KEEP FAITH.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A high official of the Foreign Office said today that the exact situation at Constantinople is as follows:

The Sultan at the last audience which he granted to M. Constans, the French Embassador, agreed to send to him on the same or the following day a document giving complete satisfaction to France regarding the claims of French citizens and in the matter of the quays, in accordance with the terms arranged between the Sultan and M. Constans verbally. Instead of doing this, the Sultan waited until yesterday, when he sent M. Constans a document, the terms of which differed essentially from those arranged at the audience.

Thereupon M. Constans declined to negotiate any further or to hold other communication with the Porte, and referred the matter to the French Foreign Office. His dispatch to that effect arrived last night. As the matter stands relations between M. Constans and the Porte are broken off, but France and Turkey are still in diplomatic relations through the Turkish Embassador at Paris.

"If the Sultan does not keep the promises which he made at the last audience," continued the informant, "we will have to recall M. Constans and send the Turkish Embassador his passports. A solution one way or the other is probable within the next two days."

Replying to a question the Foreign Office official said:

"No naval action on the part of France has yet been decided on. The stories in the papers to the effect that French warships are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to the Bosporus have no foundation in fact.

FRENCH ACTION APPROVED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Diplomatic opinion in London generally approves of the French action toward Turkey. It appears that the chancelleries of Europe have been considerably annoyed by the Sultan's recent efforts to reassert himself and to shake off the limited control exercised by Europe over certain parts of his administration. The Sultan's dispatch of a mission to the Far East was also displeasing to the great powers. The latter, therefore, are expected to generally welcome France's rebuff of the Sultan.

The morning papers today, commenting upon the Franco-Turkish situation, consider that the action of M. Constans was fully justified. They do not anticipate any serious results, believing the Sultan will ultimately yield.

FRANCE SENDING WARSHIPS.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Matin this morning announces that the French second class cruiser Cassard started for Turkish waters yesterday and that a naval division is ready to follow.

THINKS THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Edward Bruwart, the French Consul-General in this city, ridiculed the possibility of a war between his country and Turkey. "The trouble arises," he said, "over the wharves in Constantinople. A French company built wharves where they were to charge vessels for docking privileges and the Turkish Government guaranteed the income to a certain fixed sum yearly. If the income from the wharves did not reach that amount the Turkish Government was to make up the difference. The income did not reach the sum fixed and the company wants Turkey to make good its guarantee.

"There comes in another question. You know France has a postoffice of her own in Constantinople. Turkey does not like that. She says it interferes with her postal service, but France will not consent to do away with her postoffice. Then Turkey tries to force France. She says 'Very well. You keep your postoffice and we will keep the money belonging to your wharf company.' Now France intends to have both the postoffice and the wharf company's money. She has seen the success your country has had in collecting money from the Sultan and she is going to collect the money due her.

"But war! No. This is what you call a bluff. It is like two children. One says 'I will not play with you,' and goes home. Then they don't speak until one apologizes or a friend makes it up between them. You may think of war when France sends Munir Bey, Turkey's Embassador in Paris, his passports. France will not do that, though Munir Bey is not very well liked in Paris."

Mehmet Webb, the Turkish Consul-General in this city, also said that he did not think there was a possibility of war between France and Turkey.

MUST PAY THE FREIGHT

Transportation to Molokai a Hard Problem.

THE Wilder Steamship Company was given another two years' contract yesterday by the Board of Health, but it was only after a long discussion, and for a time it appeared that the leper settlement was to be cut off from communication with the outside world. About a month ago the Board was notified by the Wilder Company that the old contract for transportation, having expired, would not be renewed at the old figure, which included a subsidy of $200 a month. The Board thereupon advertised for tenders for this service, both for freight and passengers. Only one bid was tendered, that of the Wilder Company, which was higher than under the old contract. When the matter was brought up yesterday at the meeting President Sloggett stated that he thought the charges were unreasonable, and objected to making a two years' contract at the tenders made, especially as the Board has hope of soon securing a steamer of their own.

The Legislature appropriated $35,000 to be expended in the purchase or construction of a steamer for the use of the Board of Health, and also the sum of $36,000 for the maintenance of the service for the next two years. The money is to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, and the bill has only one defect—the lack of money provided for in the appropriation. President Sloggett was of the opinion that the money would be forthcoming before the end of the proposed two years' contract and wanted a proviso made that the contract might be terminated by either party upon three months' notice. President Wight, who was present, objected and stated that his bid was submitted upon the supposition that the contract was to be for two years, and if the term of the contract was to be shorter his bid would have been higher.

"Make it, then, that the contract can be terminated on six months' notice. How would that suit you, Mr. Wight?" suggested Dr. Sloggett.

Mr. Wight couldn't see it in that light and objected to a contract for any term less than that for which tenders had been asked.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Sloggett, "that this is all one-sided. I am strongly of the opinion that the Board shouldn't be tied up for two years. We may get the money from the Government and would have our own boat, and this contract on our hands besides."

Mr. Wilder replied that the bid tendered was as low as could be made; that the company had been losing money on the last contract, and had received on an average from the Board of Health not more than $700 a month for the service.

Mr. Smith thought it impossible that they would be able to secure the steamer for which the money had been appropriated by the Government within two years. He thought that the contract should be made, as otherwise the Board would be unable to make any arrangements for transportation to Molokai, and the leper settlement would be cut off from the rest of the world. The contract was finally accepted by a vote of three to one, Dr. Sloggett dissenting.

Below is given the substance of the tender made by the Wilder Steamship Company and accepted by the Board:

TENDER FOR CARRIER SERVICE.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir—We beg leave to tender for weekly common carrier service between Honolulu, Molokai, Maui, and Lanai, as follows, viz:

From Honolulu to Lahaina and Kahului, on the Island of Maui, by steamer Claudine, substitute steamer Maui, sailing from Honolulu every Tuesday, and returning to Honolulu Sunday morning.

From Honolulu to Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu, Island of Molokai; Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Island of Molokai; Kahalapalooa, Manele, Awalua, Island of Lanai, by steamer Lehua, substitute steamer Mokolii, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays and Wednesdays excepting boiler week, when departures will be made on Tuesdays and Thursdays, returning to Honolulu on Tuesdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays or Sundays; all of the above, including the services of the steamers Claudine and Lehua for substitute steamers, for the sum of $50 per week. Very respectfully,

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.,
By C. S. WIGHT,
President.

FREIGHT SERVICE TO LEPER SETTLEMENT.

For transportation of all freight, including packages for lepers, between Honolulu and Kalaupapa, $3.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, or forty cubic feet, excepting palai and pieces of machinery weighing more than a ton. For palai, Honolulu to Kalaupapa, 17 cents each.

Machinery, single pieces, exceeding 2,000 pounds, at proportionally larger rates.

Transportation of lepers, or agents of board from Honolulu to Kalaupapa, $4 each. Cabin accommodations for agents, deck for lepers.

Cattle from Kawaihae, Hawaii, or Makena, Maui, to Waikolu, Molokai, $7 per head. Cattle from any port on leeward side of Maui, between Kihei and Kaanapali to Waikolu, Molokai, at $6 per head. Shipments to consist of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred head.

Rate per bundle of palai from Halawa, Pelekunu, Wailau, or intermediate ports on windward, to Kalaupapa, 17 cents. Each bundle not to weigh over twenty-five pounds.

It is contemplated that this service shall be performed by the steamer Lehua, substitute steamer Mokolii, sailing from Honolulu every Monday at 5 p. m., excepting on boiler week, when departure will be made on Tuesday.

With palai or lepers aboard she will sail direct from Honolulu to Kalaupapa; thence to Wailau, Pelekunu and Halawa, returning to Honolulu on Tuesday night. Without palai or lepers aboard, the visit to Kalaupapa will not be made until on the return.

The tender is made subject to the acceptance of all parts of the contract and for a term of two years.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY IN ICY ALASKAN WATERS

VICTORIA, B. C., August 18.—The steamer Islander, the crack Alaskan vessel, was wrecked last Thursday at 2 o'clock in the morning by striking an iceberg off Douglas Island. Sixty-five persons were drowned. An extra edition of the Juneau dispatch says:

"The word reached Treadwell at 8:30 a. m. by a party of passengers, headed by the chief engineer, who walked up the beach, a distance of twenty-five miles, to appeal to the city for help. The Treadwell steamer Lucy and the Juneau steamer Flossie promptly responded. The Flossie arrived in from the scene of the wreck at 12 o'clock with her flag at half-mast and six dead bodies on board, and the passengers.

"The description of the disaster by the survivors is heartrending, and those who live to tell the story are each and every one heroes and worthy of being called men and women. The Islander struck an iceberg, and so severe was the shock that every door was jammed fast in the staterooms, and the ill-fated passengers, numbering 107, and a crew of seventy-one were forced to break through the windows to reach the deck.

HEROIC WORK OF A STEWARD.

"Steward Simpson lost ten in his department, and his description of the wreck is very clearly given. He was awakened by the shock and could not get out of his stateroom until he broke out of the window. He reached the bridge, where Pilot Lablond was on watch, and with the mate ordered out the lifeboats, as she was then filling fast and the chief engineer reported the pumps unable to take care of the water. He also went below with an ax, broke down the lower stateroom doors and stayed with his work until the water forced him to go to the upper deck.

"By this time the ship's boats were loaded and had got away, and while the officers were getting out the last life raft, Captain Foote called to all hands to clear the ship as she was about to go down. This was the captain's last order, as at that moment the ship sank, and the captain, leaping clear of the wreck, was picked up by a lifeboat, which in some manner was overturned. The night was very misty and all hands were forced to shift for themselves.

PASSENGERS WHO ESCAPED.

The passengers saved were: F. H. Brown, N. Dispey, P. Ridighy, J. L. Wilcox, L. G. Young, W. Newland, F. F. McNaughton, J. Kockeyer, John Kockeyer, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and child, Mrs. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman and boy, Mrs. E. Mills, Dr. McFarland, F. G. Baker, J. K. McLennen, J. G. Morgan, J. C. Henderson, L. J. Dean, T. D. Yoeman, E. H. Waller, C. H. Shoreman, J. L. Cotter, W. W. Powers, J. W. McFarland, Thomas Knowles, H. H. Hart, J. V. Snodgrass, H. A. Brigham, J. G. Stevens, R. Williamson, A. J. Walker and wife, W. Pluth, G. W. Brown, L. S. Robe, R. Ross, N. A. Bilcourt, C. C. Roy, M. Green, G. Puddichmbe, J. T. Snyder, J. Daniels, G. Gill, H. Daglish, M. Denis, E. S. Carlson, F. Disch, H. Root, R. M. Wright, A. H. Morrison, L. T. Markwell, Dr. Phillips, S. Jamison, Arthur Lanerek, H. R. McBeth, V. L. Doyle, R. J. Marsh, A. Frasier, G. W. Doyle, M. Emphrey, S. Afflebrown, N. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, S. Smith, J. P. Penot, J. Bleason, H. W. Anderson, F. Castleburg, A. Kaisch, Z. Kochvar, ... Beriker, E. L. Spinks, W. G. Preston and wife, A. M. Blumaer, C. Doyle, J. E. Brian. Two waiters, Miller, the barber; N. Law, M. P. Jock, Porter and Maran, coal passers, were also saved.

F. G. Hinde Bowker, late manager of the British American Corporation of London, who was a passenger, says:

SAW THE STEAMER SINKING.

"My first intimation of an accident was the rushing of passengers on deck, which woke me up. I was in a cabin with Mr. Maghten. I got up, went out of the cabin and saw the steamer sinking at the bow. I woke my partner up and we dressed. By this time she was still lower in the water. By the time I got out of the cabin the water was abreast of the smoking-room floor. I went on the upper deck, followed by my partner and saw that the boats were gone. I went to a fall hanging davit. By this time only the stern was out of water. I saw a raft in the water with eight or ten people on it.

"I slid down the rope to the raft, and as soon as I got on, the stern of the steamer sank and sucked the raft and people down. We were some time under water, but I held on, and when it came up only two of us were left. We hailed two men who were swimming and got them aboard, also a Chinaman. By this time the steamer had sunk out of sight. Many people hung to the raft at different times, but it was not air-tight, and we had much difficulty in keeping afloat. We were turned over once because of others climbing on, but generally managed to right ourselves.

CRIES OF THE DROWNING.

"The scene was heartrending. The boats were scattered and overcrowded, and people were adrift, pleading and crying for help. We gathered lumber and made our raft float. We were picked up by one of the boats returning from shore. I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew."

Pilot Lablond, who had charge of the steamer at the time she struck, says:

"The night was fine and as we always expect to meet ice, a sharp lookout was kept. About 2:48 a. m. the crash came. The boat was under full speed and no ice was in sight and there was no fog. The fatal berg was no doubt even with the water. After she struck I stopped the engines. Then Captain Foote appeared with the night watchman, who reported the ship leaking forward. I told Captain Foote that we had better head for the beach, but the ship was taking water so fast she would not answer her helm. Then I called the mate and ordered the boats out. This was done and they were loaded with passengers. Many passengers jumped overboard with life-preservers on. I jumped overboard and was in the water two hours and a quarter before securing a piece of wreckage."

There was $275,000 in gold on the steamer, $100,000 of which was carried by passengers. H. H. Hart, who has spent sixteen years in the Klondike, lost $35,000 in dust. Some say that Captain Foote reached a raft, but when he saw the extent of the disaster he jumped overboard. No accurate list will be available until the arrival of the purser on the steamer Farallon tomorrow.

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after interviewing the officers and passengers who returned, said:

"The purser is remaining in the North attending to the forwarding of the through passengers. It is impossible to give an exact list of those lost, but from the fact that 113 were saved the number lost must be very much below the figures mentioned. In my opinion the loss of life will not exceed twenty."

VENEZUELA WARS WITH COLOMBIA

Invasion of Territory Is Followed by Severe Conflict--May Lead to Complications.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Conditions in Central America are such that the United States will be represented by ships and men on both sides of the Isthmus to insure the railroad being kept open and to prevent damage to American interests. Meanwhile all reports are that Germany is sending vessels to protect the German commercial interests.

The Department of State has received a dispatch dated August 1 from the Consul at Maracaibo reporting that Dr. Rangel Garbiras invaded Venezuela with 4,000 men from the frontier of Cucuta. Everything was done by the Venezuelan Government to meet the invaders.

The first fight took place at Encontrados and the invaders were obliged to retire.

The invaders took two steamers to come to Maracaibo, but these boats were recaptured by the Venezuelan troops.

A statement by Secretary Cardenas of Venezuela says: "While the Government of Venezuela was surprised by the first and second invasions of her frontier by 6,000 and 2,000 men, respectively, the invaders were victoriously expelled by the Government and the people of Venezuela. Since said events 10,000 men have been massed on the frontier for the defense and integrity of Venezuela and its national honor. These are quite apart from her active service troops on other parts of the frontier, as well as national troops scattered over the republic and the reserve militia now under arms."

Other advices from Venezuelan sources say: "The Caracas Government has been officially informed by the commander of our army in San Cristobal that among the troops that invaded Venezuela were the Colombian battalions of Sucre, Bombana, Giraldot, Venecedosre, Teneriffe and seventeen more commanded by Government officers.

"My advices also say that the dead, wounded and captured wore uniforms of the Colombian army. Two of the prisoners wore the insignia of the 'Grenadiers of Cucuta.' Authorities on the frontier have ordered a close investigation, and it is expected that it will yield some further telling evidence of Colombia's complicity in the two unsuccessful raids on our territory."

Meantime the United States ordered the Machias from this side to proceed down the Coast and the Ranger from San Diego to be followed by the Iowa. Other ships will be sent if necessary. Trains on the Panama railroad were threatened but communication goes on without interruption so far. The intention of the Government is to have a force of marines to maintain peace and keep the line open. No fear is felt here that Germany will interfere, but there will be a strong naval force to maintain peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Novoe Vremya says:

"The fact must not be lost sight of that the German press is already beginning to urge the dispatch of German warships to the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia, on the ground that it is difficult to foresee the outcome of the conflict between those republics. Should the German Government follow these councils a German-American conflict may easily be started upon the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela. The United States remain a stout supporter of the Monroe doctrine of 'America for the Americans.'"

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific has resigned.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

A Vladivostok despatch states that the forts there were repaired lately, new large guns being mounted.

The London Gazette published an order in council for the Governments of Weihaiwei under a commissioner.

Things are reported, from German sources, to be looking black on the Manchuria-Corean border. The Russians thought at first to be able to put down the risings that occurred with a couple of regiments. But now they have nearly 20,000 troops there. Great secrecy is observed as to the movement of the troops and engagements fought.

A disastrous fire broke out in the center of the foreign business quarter at Foochow. The hongs burnt were those of Gilman & Co., John Gittins & Co., old and new; Odell & Co., Robert Anderson & Co., the Chartered Bank of India, etc.; F. Cave Thomas & Co., Fraser, Ramsay & Co., R. R. Westall, and considerable Chinese property.

Captain E. G. Pretyman, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replied to a question by Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons last week, to the effect that it has been decided to retain the present site of the Royal Naval dock at Hongkong, although the engineer's opinion is unfavorable. £150,000 have already been spent by the Government, and they are unable to consent to suspend the work.

A Tokyo telegram to the Mainichi says: It was previously arranged that the allied troops should be withdrawn from North China on or before the 1st of July, a force being left by each Power for garrison duty, but the condition of affairs in China made it impossible to carry out the arrangement. Recently another decision was made, according to which the troops will leave within five days from the 1st September next.

According to L'Echo de Chine, the news from Shansi is of the worst. Tung Fuhsiang and Prince Tuan are scouring the country with numbers of troops under their command. There is no news of the Belgian missionaries in Mongolia. Li Hung Chang has been asked to furnish an assurance that they are safe, but the Chinese plenipotentiary refused to give a precise answer on the subject. It must be stated, however, that no confirmation whatever of this bad news from Shansi seems to have come from other than French sources.

According to Dr. Morrison, the Times correspondent, the French are pressing Li Hung Chang for the concession of a direct railway from Tien-tsin to Paotingfu.

The Jeh-jeh Sin-wen of Tien-tsin states that there is some likelihood that Prince Su will be selected by the Throne to go to England to offer the condolences of the Emperor of China to King Edward in connection with the death of the late Great Queen, and also to offer congratulations on his Majesty's accession to the Throne. Prince Su is quite a young man, of progressive views, and says the N.-C. Daily News, has been often heard to express the desire of visiting Europe for the purpose of "borrowing western civilization and sciences for his native land."

It is officially reported from Hsian, says the N.-C. Daily News, that the Empress Dowager has appointed in a special decree Lien Fang (a manchu) and Hsu Shou-p'eng as Vice-Presidents of the Wai-wu-pu or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is to take the place of the obsolete Tsungli Yamen. With reference to the Manchu Vice-President Lien Fang, he was last year a "Chang Ching" or first class secretary of the Tsungli Yamen, whilst the Chinese Vice-President, Hsu Shou-p'eng, was at the same period Chinese Minister to Corea. When Li Hung Chang went up to Peking last autumn to conduct peace negotiations both Lien Fang and Hsu Shou-p'eng were attached to Li's staff as secretaries. It is not yet known who are to be the Presidents of the new Foreign Office.

As already noted in these columns, says the N.-C. Daily News, Viceroy Li Hung Chang's pet troops consisting of his fellow provincials of Anhwei, under General Lu Pen-yuan, have sadly disappointed His Excellency, who when sending them off some 8,000 odd strong, the other day, to crush the allied villages, expressed confidently his opinion that the malcontents would soon be scattered and disbanded by General Lu Pen-yuan. An official dispatch from Peking to the local mandarins now states that Viceroy Li Hung Chang, finding the allied villagers too strong for summary measures, has ordered up the troops of General Chiang Kuai-ti and those of General Ma to assist General Lu Pen-yuan, who is hard pushed by the enemy. It will perhaps be remembered that these Anhwei troops acted similarly during the war with Japan in 1894-5.

Lord Cranborne, replying to questions in the House, said that he had no reason to believe that any Government desired to retain its troops permanently at Shanghai. With regard to the Tien-tsin dispute, the British Ambassador had been informed by Russia that pending the question's decision the status quo shall remain, enabling the Railway administration to operate without Russian obstruction. Later, Lord Cranborne said that the Government recognized that its duty in China was soon to enter on serious negotiations about the improvement of waterways on the inland navigation route, the lekin question in general, and the protection of foreign residents in China and their right to live in the walled cities. Referring to Tien-tsin, Lord Cranborne is reported to have said that, though the Russian military authorities had not shown a careful defence of the agreement, occasionally the Russian Government had received Great Britain's representations in a different spirit—whatever this may mean.

Mr. Joostens, the Belgian Minister, was engaged a few days since with some German soldiers in putting up the corner posts of the new Belgian Legation that will be erected at Peking on the site of the home of old Hsu Tung, the most intensely anti-foreign man who encouraged the Boxer fizzle. Hsu committed suicide on the entrance of the Allies into the capital, and his son was beheaded some months since by the Japanese along with Chi Hsin. It is to be hoped the Belgians will soon improve their property, for the unsightly ruin of the Hsu family palace is the only site on Legation street that has not been improved or in process of improving since the siege.

A New Press telegram of the 20th ult. from Peking says: A duel took place, it is reported, a few days ago in Peking between a British and a Russian officer. The Russian made some offensive remarks with regard to the British army, in the hearing of the Englishman, who retaliated. A duel followed, the details of which have been kept secret. It is reported that the British officer wounded the Russian.

During the 48 hours ending at noon the 20th ult. there were reported at Hongkong 4 fresh cases of plague (3 Chinese, one European), and 2 deaths (Chinese). The new European case of plague is Master Donald McKenzie of No. 8, Morrison Hill Road, who was admitted to Kennedytown Hospital, suffering from the disease, though his attack is only a slight one. Miss Herbst, the only other European patient still in the hospital, is doing well. Seven more cases and 7 more deaths (Chinese) have since been reported.

A woman is believed to be at the head of a gang of burglars committing depredations in the west.

A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs.
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—And Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Unequalled
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—For Asthma,
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Bronchitis,
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Influenza,
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Catarrh,
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Night Cough,
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—And All
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Pulmonary
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

NOW PAY YOUR TAX

Income Must Be Paid to Collector Pratt.

The income tax having been held legal and valid by the Supreme Court of Hawaii preparations for its collection are already being made by Assessor Pratt. Returns have been made by seventy-five per cent of the people of Honolulu who come within its provisions according to the estimate of Mr. Pratt and the remainder began coming in with their returns yesterday.

No decision has been reached as to the possibility of an appeal from the decision and the attorneys who made the test expect the collector to now proceed with the collection of the tax, this having been one of the agreements in the submission of the case. As the Supreme Court has held the law to be valid, nothing remains to be done, but the payment of the tax, which it is expected will begin immediately.

The income tax law was taken seriously by but few people. Most of the men liable to the tax made their returns, not with the anticipation of paying the tax, but because the law said they should make return, and they were of the opinion that the tax would not have to be paid in any event. The decision of the Supreme Court puts an entirely new face on the situation. The men who made no return now find that they are much worse off than if they had complied with the law. The assessor is given the power to make the assessment himself and from his decision there is no appeal. Returns are still being received at the tax office, but they cannot be sworn to, though they will be used in a measure as a guide by the collector in making up his books. The tax is payable on or before November 15th, after which time penalty of ten per cent is added, the whole tax drawing at nine per cent until paid.

AS TO THE APPEAL.

A. Lewis, Jr., who was one of the attorneys in the test cases before the Supreme Court said yesterday that further action in the matter was still a question of doubt. "We have not considered the matter at all," he said, "there has been no meeting as yet of the parties interested in the test of the law, and until they have met and discussed the question, our course as to future action will not be known. If an appeal is taken it must be to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"No, this is not the only place in the United States where an income tax is held to be constitutional; there are four States I think where a similar law is in force. I do not think that our Supreme Court answered the chief contention made in the argument, that the law discriminates between the property of an individual and that of a corporation."

PREPARING TO COLLECT TAX.

Collector Pratt began yesterday to prepare for the collection of the income tax and is shifting his office force about to best take care of the rush when it comes. Very little extra help will be added but promotions will be made within the office of clerks who have proven their ability. The new clerks to be added will take the places of those who are promoted. The books will be made up as rapidly as possible, and payment of the tax can be made at any time now up to November 15th, when it becomes delinquent.

"We will go right ahead now and collect the tax," said Assessor Pratt yesterday. "The force will be increased slightly to take care of the extra work, by promotions within the office; and the subordinate positions will be filled by the new appointees. The blanks and books required are now being prepared, and we will be ready to receive the money as fast as it is tendered. We have collected several hundred dollars of the income tax already, and I expect payment of the tax to begin immediately. Some of the people who are going away have paid the general tax already, and no doubt the income tax will now be paid by persons who are about to leave the city.

"About seventy-five per cent of the people liable to the tax have made returns, and the remainder are rapidly coming to time. Quite a number of returns were made today. Of course these cannot be sworn to, under the law, but they are accepted and placed on file, not as sworn statements, but to be used as a guide in making up the books. Persons who make no returns of any kind will have the assessment fixed by the assessor upon what evidence he can find. For instance, it is easy to learn the amount of salary paid a man, from his employer's return of exemption, and he will be assessed on the entire amount, while in fact he might be entitled to some exemption under the law. There is no appeal in a case of this kind from the action of the assessor, as there is where a voluntary and sworn statement was filed.

"If an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is to be taken, I hope we are notified immediately, as preparations are in progress for the collection of the tax. Books are being prepared, extra help is required and a considerable amount of preliminary work is to be done, getting ready for receiving the tax. This extra expense and work will not be incurred if a further test is to be made."

A HOME RULE PROPHECY.

What Independent Says Will Come of Humphreys Affair.

We believe that those who hope for Judge Humphreys' dismissal from the bench by the President will find themselves disappointed. He will return to his office and within two or three months he will resign as the result of a gentle hint to him that his resignation would be agreeable to an administration which deplores the lack of harmony evident here since his appointment.

Humphreys will then go into active politics and we believe he has already mapped out his plans for the establishment of a Hawaiian party. While the race question will not be mentioned in so many words, he will gather the Hawaiian voters around him and use the slogan "Down with the missionaries; Hawaii forever." His strongest card is, however, that he will enlist the Federal officials in his party and their presence in the Hawaiian party will be used to show the Hawaiians that the sympathy of the administration is with those who gather under Humphreys and yell "Down with the missionaries."

The party will of course be Republican and Humphreys will be elected to the Legislature by the vote of the great number of Republicans who, without loving Humphreys too well, consider his hatred of the planters and the missionaries—synonymous words—the only redeeming feature in his character. We do not know the plans of Judge Humphreys but when playing chess, either on the wooden chessboard or on the political one, it is always well to study what the adversary may do, so as to judge what line of action you will adopt yourself. Time will tell: the prophet has spoken.

EXPERT WRITES ON PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII

The following appears in Rand & McNally's Banker's Monthly:

The Treasury Department has recently been discharging the financial obligations which the United States Government assumed on annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, on July 7, 1898. By the fact of annexation the United States Government considered it only fair that it should assume a large part of the indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii then existing, and on March 3, 1901, Congress appropriated an amount not to exceed four millions of dollars with which to pay a large part of the bonded indebtedness of the former republic, which included an amount sufficient to pay the sums on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank to the persons entitled thereto. The deposits in the Postal Savings Bank amounted to $764,570.31, the number of depositors being 9,049, or an average of $84.49 each, the nationality of the depositors and the amounts due being shown by the following table:

Nationality.	Number.	Amount.	Average.
American	367	$ 70,337.38	$191.65
British	347	68,020.42	196.02
German	277	85,865.64	309.98
Hawaiian	1,035	104,126.66	100.61
Portuguese	433	143,213.88	330.75
Chinese	6,448	235,522.85	36.53
Sundry nationalities	142	29,432.66	207.27
Postal certificates	....	25,763.72	.....
Warrants outstanding and interest paid on accounts closed to June 30, 1900	....	2,287.10	.....
Total	9,049	$764,570.31	$ 84.49

The great majority of these demands were liquidated during the last six months in the year 1900, and at this time the payments have been nearly completed. The balance of the $4,000,000 appropriated, amounting to $3,235,429.69, represented a large proportion of the bonded debt contracted by the monarchy previous to 1893, when that institution was overthrown, and bonds issued by the Republic of Hawaii since that year. The bonds issued by the monarchy amounted to $2,477,700, representing six issues between August 5, 1882, and September 7, 1892. Only two issues of bonds had been made by the Republic of Hawaii since 1893 up to the time of the annexation, and amounted to $1,212,000, the total debt being $3,689,700. The several issues are represented by the following table:

	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.
Redeemable after 1887, payable in twenty-five years, act Aug. 5, 1882	$ 34,300	.....	.....
Redeemable in and after 1897, payable in twenty years, act Oct. 15, 1886	2,000,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1893, payable in twenty years, act Aug. 15, 1888	190,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1895, payable in ten years, act Aug. 6, 1890	.....	$ 29,100	.....
Redeemable after 1895, payable in ten years, act Oct. 24, 1890	95,000	.....	.....
Redeemable after 1897, payable in twenty years, act Sept. 7, 1892	69,200	50,200	$ 10,000
Redeemable in 1898, payable in twenty years, acts Jan. 11 and Feb. 18, 1893	650,000	.....	.....
Redeemable in 1901, payable in twenty years, act June 30, 1896	.....	562,000	.....
Total	$3,038,400	$641,300	$ 10,000

By the terms of the joint resolution approved July 7, 1898, the Hawaiian Government was required to pay the interest on the bonded debt so long as the then commercial relations between the United States and Hawaii were continued. This obligation on the part of the Hawaiian Government ceased on June 15, 1900, when the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was made effective. After that date the interest was unprovided for, and the Secretary of the Treasury assumed that, under a fair construction of the resolution providing for the annexation of the islands, it was incumbent upon the United States Government to pay the interest accruing after the date of annexation. Accordingly, a sum amounting to $192,105 was appropriated to pay approximately one year's interest on the debt assumed by the United States, less the payments made to liquidate the deposits in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

All of the bonds issued by Hawaii bore a percentage of interest large when compared with bonds issued by other governments. More than $3,000,000 of the issues bore 6 per cent interest; $641,300, 5 per cent interest; and only $10,000 at a lower rate, or 4½ per cent.

As above stated, on March 3, 1901, an appropriation of $3,235,429.69 was made to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bonds amounting to that sum. It was not until April, however, that active steps were taken to pay the obligations assumed by the United States. It could not be ascertained by the Treasury Department in whose possession the bonds were, because all of the issues were of the coupon variety, which are paid to the holders thereof, the holding being prima facie evidence of ownership. However, it was found that about $1,000,000 of the bonds were held by several banking houses in San Francisco.

Agents of the Treasury Department left San Francisco in April for the purpose of redeeming the bonds held in the islands and in the United States. For the purpose of liquidating the bonds held in Honolulu, a sum amounting to a million and a quarter of dollars was drawn from the Sub-treasury at San Francisco and shipped to the former city, while those held in San Francisco were redeemed through the Sub-treasury in that city. It was necessary that all the bonds which were to be redeemed should be sent to the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii for verification and certification to the agents before they could be paid. After this was done and the interest computed on each bond, certificates were issued by the agents in the name of the holders in Honolulu, and they were paid through the First National Bank of Hawaii. The holders of the bonds held in San Francisco were paid through the Sub-treasury on the certificates of the agents entitling them to payment.

Over $1,000,000 of the amount paid in Honolulu was disbursed to four banking institutions. The appropriation for the payment of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank deposits having been made more than a year ago, holders of the bonds seemed not to be certain when they would be redeemed by the United States Government, and during th year 1900 the bankers of Honolulu, seeing a good measure of profit in the transaction, purchased the bonds from the bondholders considerably below their par value, thus realizing for themselves a good profit.

Besides the bonds which have been redeemed in Honolulu there is a loan outstanding amounting to £200,000, which is held in London. This portion of the debt of Hawaii, which is included in the amount appropriated for the redemption of the bonded debt, is not payable until the end of this calendar year, when payment will be made in the British capital.

It may be added that the various governments of the Hawaiian Islands have always met the interest charges on its debts promptly and fully.

WALTER W. LUDLOW.

OPPOSED TO THE AGITATION

Delegate R. W. Wilcox is bpposed to the continuation of the agitation by the Independents against the Governor He believes that there is no good which may come from it, and that there will be nothing done at once in the case, so that a following of this course will be effective only in that it may bring about a feeling at Washington which will hurt the chance of the Islands to secure what is needed during this winter.

Mr. Wilcox said yesterday that there could be no good result from the consideration of the name of David Kawananakoa for governor, as he was too well known as a Democrat, and as there is a Republican administration at Washington, there could be no other than a Republican appointed to the governorship, should Governor Dole resign.

Other leaders of the Home Rulers are of the opinion that it would be unwise to go on with their attacks upon the Governor, and it is probable that the meeting of this week will be as mild as it once promised to be wild.

THE LEASE SYSTEM.

Would Not the Fee Simple Plan Pay Better?

"I don't believe the leasehold policy is the best policy in specific cases," says Lincoln McCandless. "The Government, I understand, will offer the Hackfeld tract at Hilo for sale, as per the request of that firm, at an upset price of $20,000. Heretofore the land has earned a rental of $200 per year. Now with a $20,000 building on it, it will pay in taxes $400 per year and give the Government $20,000 beside for public improvements. That makes me think that the sooner the Government lets go of the leasehold system in this city, especially on the Esplanade, the better for the Treasury. It will be better for progress, also, for as a rule people make finer improvements on land they own than even on land they hire for a long time."

A storm sewer is being put in on Nuuanu street from King toward the waterfront.

CHIEF M'LENNAN'S HAWAIIAN REPORT

Payment of Our Bonds—Cable Needed—Local Party Discord.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—W. F. McLennan, chief of the warrant division of the Treasury Department, has returned from Honolulu, where he went to carry out the law of Congress providing for the payment of the Hawaiian debt. The debt amounted to $4,186,400. The United States Government assumed the payment of $4,000,000 worth of bonds.

"These bonds," said Mr. McLennan today, "were of different varieties, including the 5-20 and 10-30 year classes, bearing interest at 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. a year. Embraced in the Congressional resolution annexing the islands was a provision contemplating their payment by the United States, but it was only at the last session of Congress that the necessary funds for their liquidation were appropriated. The holders of the bonds were located at various places throughout the country and in London. Payment was made through the First National Bank of Hawaii, located at Honolulu, and of the $4,000,000 worth authorized to be discharged, all was paid with the exception of $32,000 in bonds, which still remain unpresented by the holders. Many of these bonds were held by residents of the United States."

In speaking of observations he had made upon his trip Mr. McLennan added: "From what I saw the Hawaiian Islands will cost the United States a vast sum of money before they are completely Americanized. American institutions, while making rapid inroads, are not yet as thoroughly established as they might be, but, of course, it requires time for such developments, and, altogether, the progress made in this direction is satisfactory. While Hawaii will cost the Government a great amount of money there is everything to lead to the belief that we will receive in return equal benefit in one form or another as an inevitable result.

"One thing must be accomplished in this connection, however, and the sooner the better. That is the laying of the Hawaiian cable. There is a general demand for this instrument of rapid communication throughout the islands. Business interests demand it and the people are extremely desirous of securing it.

"A subject that has been attracting a great deal of attention throughout the islands recently is the discord that exists between the Executive and Legislative branches of the local government. It seems that the native element predominates in the territorial Legislature, and its policy and action in the past have not agreed with that of the more progressive or American element, which is in the minority. Recently, the Governor of the territory submitted to the Legislature a number of local appointments, and owing to native opposition some of them failed of confirmation. The action of the Legislature, therefore, was not of a harmonious nature and caused considerable feeling throughout the islands. The Legislature adjourned some time ago without taking action on some of these nominations, but will reconvene shortly, when an effort will be made to effect complete harmony between the two branches of the government involved."

Building is Brisk

Yesterday was a banner day for building permits. Ten were issued altogether, which is said to be the largest number for one day in the history of the department. Most of the permits were for small dwellings, of which quite a number are now being built. There is a demand for cottages in Honolulu and it is being supplied by new buildings. On an average about sixty permits are issued monthly, and of this number fully one-fourth have been for small cottages and residences, recently. Of the permits applied for yesterday only one was for anything besides a frame structure, that of H. L. Kerr, who is going to erect a two-story brick store building on Nuuanu street between King and Queen streets.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from tresspassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaumalumalu, Holualoa and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE.

Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June , 1901. 2286

2289, to Aug. 30.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL $600,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Chas M. Cooke ..... President
P. C. Jones ..... Vice President
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier
F. C. Atherton .....Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.
In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.
MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.
Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.
For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000
The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel
THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel
These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.
GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

DISINFECTINE
Will Keep
Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses
CLEAN
And
PURE
And in Good Condition.
One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting
Medium
Price 25c per Pint.
Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.
Hollister Drug Co.
Fort Street.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware
Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their
. . Bethel Street Household Department . . .
THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.
IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ld.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month .....$ .50
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 30

It must be a friendless prisoner who stays in jail during these piping times of deliveries.

Love is said to laugh at locksmiths, and now must be added to the old saw that the laugh is also on the guardian.

A. L. C. Atkinson has sold the idol found in a swamp near Wapahu to the Bishop Museum where it will repose in the future. When the idol was first discovered by natives a year ago it aroused considerable interest among archaeologists and museums in England and the United States attempted to purchase it.

Of all the new Territorial judges, the man who has risen highest in public esteem is Judge Edings. He plays no politics, seeks no footlights, but dispenses justice after the fashion of a man who knows the dignity of his post and never permits himself to bring it into contempt.

Russia may be having trouble in the interior of China but she does not mean to have any she cannot take care of on the Asiatic seaboard. The defences of Vladivostok are all the time being strengthened; Talienwan is growing stronger every month and Port Arthur is an Oriental Gibraltar. Either of these places could stand a longer siege than those of Paris or Plevna.

Francis Murphy, the most popular temperance-worker ever here, will, we trust, make a campaign of the Islands before going home. There is much work to be done which only he and his can do. The attitude of the churches, the Y. M. C. A. and the non-religious citizen being equally friendly to him, the opportunity granted to get audiences of the first rank and to make a lasting impression here is one that even Mr. Murphy might covet.

The attempts of the Sailors' Union to bulldoze the shipping-owners continue. Yesterday a captain found his men quitting work at 5 p. m. because a walking delegate told them to, and saw his mate arrested on a fo'castle charge of assault and battery. Arrests of captains and mates on hobo evidence is a matter of almost weekly occurrence. It cannot be long, under such circumstances, before owners will no more touch a Honolulu charter than they will hot iron. The only thing that can save the port from continuous annoyance and loss is the common sense of Hawaiian juries.

A dispatch from Saigon announces the death of Prince Henry of Orleans, a notable whom, had he lived, might soon have visited Honolulu. Prince Henry was the eldest son of the Duke of Chartres and a cousin of the French legitimist pretender, the Duke of Orleans. The dispatch says he was on his way to the United States via San Francisco and was to have passed some time at Newport this fall. His name has been mentioned as a suitor for the hand of a well-known American heiress, and at one time he figured as a suitor for the hand of the eldest sister of the young king of Spain, the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, who was married in February of the present year to Prince Charles of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta.

The fact that the bark Olympic, which has in its cargo flour and other staples, got away when expected, and is now eleven days out from San Francisco, will relieve the minds of many dealers who have daily watched their supplies of the necessaries of life grow beautifully less. There is not, even now, a famine, but the shortage of flour is not pleasant to contemplate. One effect of the present troubles will be to encourage lines of transportation from other Coast points than San Francisco. The fact is that the Albert, now at the Sound for a cargo, which will relieve any further shortage of stocks, will open new lines, and promises to be a forerunner of new connections which will be kept open to prevent any repetition of the present experiences.

The most critical news from the Mainland, in the files which arrived by the Sonoma, is that the strikes continue, although that there has been no violence is an encouraging sign, when it is taken into consideration that there have been labor troubles all summer, and that the violent stage usually comes after the first month of a lockout. The effect upon the trade of the Pacific Coast metropolis will be far-reaching if the shutdown of free shipments long continues. At this time, when the other ports of the Coast are reaching out for the trade which by right belongs to San Francisco, such a blow at the interest of the port is to be regretted. Taking into consideration also that it is estimated that one-half of the canning fruit crop has been lost, there promises to be added to a year of drought the loss of most of the fruits so carefully grown. Honolulu will feel the effects of this strike more and more though the drawing of supplies from the Sound country will relieve the pressure for immediate needs. Building must languish, for already there are many new structures tied up because of the non-shipment of supplies. The vessels which are now there would relieve all needs if they could be loaded and manned.

NATIONAL EXPORTS.

The New York Maritime Register says that exports of manufacturers from the United States show an apparent decrease of $23,342,583 in the fiscal year 1901 compared with 1900. The detailed figures having just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, it is now practicable to analyze this decrease and see how much of it is real and how much of that which is real is due to temporary causes.

As has already been explained by the Bureau of Statistics, the export figures of 1901 do not include the exports to the Hawaiian Islands or to Porto Rico, which are now customs districts of the United States. The shipments of domestic products to Porto Rico were during the year $6,861,917, and including the foreign with the domestic products exceeded $7,000,000. For the shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands there are no official statistics, the exporters having taken advantage of the letter of the law and refused to give this information to the Bureau of Statistics; but the Collector of Customs at Honolulu estimates the shipments to these islands from the United States during the year at fully $20,000,000 This makes $27,000,000, therefore, which should be added to the export statement in an attempt to compare the figures of the present year with those of 1900. An analysis of the exports from the United States to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands last year shows that fully two-thirds were manufactures, and assuming this as a basis of the calculations for the present year, there should be added $18,000,000 to the statement of manufactures exported from the United States, bringing the total up to 428 million dollars, or only five millions below that of last year. The exports to China from the United States fell off about $5,000,000 in 1901, compared with 1900, the fall of course being entirely due to temporary causes. An examination of our exports to China in 1900 shows that practically all are manufactures, so that the temporary reduction of exports to China due to the unsettled conditions in that country, coupled with the absence of export statistics for Hawaii and Porto Rico, fully equals the entire decrease in our exports of manufactures.

In four important articles of our manufactured exports, however, there is a material reduction in the value of exports in 1901, compared with 1900. These articles are: (1) copper, a reduction of $14,500,000; (2) iron and steel, a decrease of $4,500,000, which is entirely accounted for by the absence of figures on the exports to Hawaii, to which the exports of iron and steel alone from the United States last year were over $5,000,000; (3) mineral oils, in which there is a reduction of $3,800,000 in value, and which is due entirely to a reduction in the export price of oils, the number of gallons exported having actually increased from 817,599,499 gallons in 1900 to 870,498,964 gallons in 1901; (4) cotton manufactures, a reduction of $3,700,000, which is entirely due to the temporary falling off in our exports to China, the decrease in exports of cotton goods to China in 1901, compared with 1900, being $4,183,000, or more than the entire decrease in total exports of cotton manufactures. Taking the entire available list of exports of manufactures, numbering about 200 distinct articles or classes of articles, it is found that 60 per cent show an increase in value, as compared with last year, while in a considerable number of those showing a decrease the loss is entirely due to the reduction in price per unit, the actual quantities being in several cases greater and the values less than last year.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

It is hardly to be supposed that France will fight Turkey. No power has dared to do that, save little Greece, for nearly a quarter of a century, although Turkey has given all the great States ample provocation in turn. Her position is, in a diplomatic sense, the most impregnable in Europe. When Russia attacked Turkey in 1877, intent on the mastery of the vital passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, the other powers made her stop just short of success and leave the control of the Bosphorus to The Porte. Four or five years ago, during and after the Crete imbroglio, the "concert of Europe" seemed likely to bring the Sultan to terms. But he played one enemy against the other, ignored their joint notes and declined to make any reforms under duress. Finally Europe quieted down. Even Great Britain, the most aggrieved party of all, and a country which responded with enthusiasm to Alfred Austin's ode beginning:

Abdul the Damned on his infernal throne!

withdrew her fleet from the upper Mediterranean and left the Turk to his devices.

We think it will be the same way with France. If she should make The Porte an ultimatum, Turkey would at once offer the strength of her magnificent army of 700,000 fighting men to the triple alliance, and France would have to watch Germany on one frontier and Italy on another. A war on Turkey must mean a general war in Europe; and any great power will endure much from The Porte rather than launch such a catastrophe.

THE HUMPHREYS CASE.

By this time Judge Humphreys is probably on the rack. At the date of his arrival in Washington the evidence in support of the charges against him had not been filed with the Department of Justice. All the Department had were the items of arraignment and to these Humphreys entered a series of denials quite as false as those regarding his personally revised interview in the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Hankey, who represented the Bar Association at Washington, became impatient over the delay in filing the specifications—a delay which was due to an embarrassment of riches here in the matter of proofs. Evidence came piling in until the brief in the hands of the printer grew to a fair-sized volume, and meanwhile Mr. Hankey had to wait. So did the Department, and that also grew impatient. Judge Humphreys, as we are advised, tried to take advantage of the delay by demanding immediate consideration. At first the Department was disposed to acquiesce, but Mr. Hankey dissuaded it from doing so and urged the Bar Association here to send on the evidence in hand without waiting for more. Meanwhile the work had been done, and the brief mailed. It must now be in the hands of the Department, as is also supplemental proof, prepared in the Southern States, of Humphreys' criminal record before he came here.

The evidence printed proves the case for the Bar Association and the judgment is, as the phrase goes, "up to" the appointing power.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

Does the water-tight compartment on a deep-sea steamer ever keep the vessel from going down when the hull is broken enough to permit more water to enter than the pumps can handle?

The case of the steamer Islander is but one of many. Not long ago we had the Rio. Before that were the Colima, the Bourgoyne, the City of New York, the Mexico and an indefinite number of others, including Admiral Tryon's flagship, the Victoria. When the hull was breached these ships went to the bottom carrying scores of mortals to a watery grave.

Theoretically the water-tight compartment should act upon a ship as an air life-preserver does upon a swimmer. But actually it does not work. It is either open, or it leaks, or it is not big enough. It keeps the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope.

Could it not be made practically all it is in theory?

The condition of the Porto Ricans on arriving here may be accounted for by the state of their health at home. The Washington Star has an interview in which the following description of the Porto Rican on his native heath seems not to have been overdrawn: "One is painfully impressed, whether in the streets of city or town, or in the hill country, by the number of human wrecks, the many beggars, and the sunken-eyed, pallid, anaemic men, women and children. Extreme poverty, inanition and decrepitude are found, and though the island is one of great resources and has a good record for thrift, there is reason to believe that from the earliest days of the Spanish occupation this condition of things as to the laboring classes has been only too prevalent—and at times worse, in some respects, than at present." Taking such people as these aboard ship, subject to mal de mer and crowding, and rushing them to Hawaii, does not tend to make them robust. But the planters cannot help this. The real test of the treatment they get from the planters comes afterward, when the laborers settle down to work. So far there has been among this class, a steady improvement in physical strength and stamina, and there is no reason to think that the Porto Ricans of Hawaii will show a greater average of mortality than the Portuguese.

The San Francisco strikers have, in the main, conducted themselves in an orderly fashion. It hardly pays to do otherwise. In every strike causing violence, from those of 1877 which tied up the railroads of fourteen States, through the Debs episode to the railway strike which culminated at Sacramento, a resort to violence has always brought the iron flail of military law down on the heads of the strikers. In case the San Francisco turbulents should attack life and property and overcome the police, they would have to meet the veteran First California Regiment and the other well-drilled commands of the National Guard; and behind them will loom up the Regulars. We doubt that the strikers will care to take the risk which mobs run.

If the Duke of Cornwall and York gets near enough to the American border of Canada to look across he will see all the difference between a backward country and a go-ahead one. The frontier not only divides sovereignty but it draws a mark between decay and progress. It is startling to note the transformation which the crossing of the geographical line provides. Canada seems to be under a spell of sloth which nothing can break, while a mile away, on the same soil and in the same climate, cities buzz and roar with industry and a thrifty population swarms like bees in a hive. Probably the Duke will not confess the moral though it must stare him in the face.

It looks as if the Chinese issue would figure dominantly in the next Congressional fight. Labor petitions are coming in at Washington from all over the country in favor of a renewal of the exclusion law; and the manufacturers and business men, especially those who want relief from causeless strikes and to build up a great trade with China, are working to open the way for the admission of Chinese under certain restrictions. Owing to the general fear of the labor vote it will be difficult to commit any party to the new idea though it would not be a surprise to find a strong section of both parties, especially the Democrats of the South, advocating it.

Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee is freely criticized in Germany for many "vainglorious" speeches, and references to Chinese successes. His references to nations whose "names paled" are believed to be aimed at England.

Marguerite Dangien has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at Bordeaux, for killing her husband by imprisoning him in a safe. He objected to her going to a ball while he remained at home.

The losing of the schooner Lily and Maude at Fletcher Bay, in which Captain Hart lost his life, is believed to have been intended to cover the murder of the captain.

John T. Hayden, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York corporation of Swift and Company, is a defaulter for from $10,000 to $20,000 and is missing.

Mona Valencia, the beautiful two-weeks bride of a jealous husband, was stabbed to death after a ball by her husband, at Tucson, Ariz.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart will act as attorney general during the absence of Mr. Dole.

W. C. Crook of Makawao, Maui, returned on the Sonoma from a few weeks' vacation spent in California.

Mrs. McStocker and daughter, of Olaa, and Miss Afong, returned on the Sonoma from a visit of several weeks spent on the Coast.

Washington dispatches announce the commissioning of Levi Mahaiali, at Pelekunu, on Molokai. A new postoffice is established there.

The barkentine Ruth, twenty-nine days from Kahului, arrived at San Francisco, August 20, with a cargo that included 13,100 bags of sugar.

An old anchor, weighing about 3,000 pounds, was fished out of the anchorage grounds on Tuesday by the United States tug Fearless.

Rev. J. P. Erdman, pastor's assistant at Central Union Church, returned yesterday on the Sonoma from his summer vacation, spent on the Mainland.

The Honolulu Drug Company will occupy a store in the new McIntyre block, as will McInerny's shoe firm and the First National Bank, the latter having the corner.

Secretary Cooper will go to his home at the Peninsula tomorrow and will probably not return for a week or more. He will take along all the necessary papers for the preparation of his report.

The Bricklayers' Union last night decided to be represented in the Labor Day games by a tug-of-war team. The fifty members of the union will parade dressed in blue shirts and white overalls, preceded by a hod carrier, carrying seven bricks.

It is likely that the band will be given its anticipated trip to Kauai notwithstanding the action of the Executive Council, which was at first inclined not to allow it, because of the heavy expense. The matter will probably be reconsidered at tomorrow's session.

No payments of income tax have been made to Collector Pratt since the law was sustained by the Supreme Court. There has been no action looking to an appeal, and the attorneys interested said yesterday that nothing had been done by any of the parties as yet.

Plans are being made to have Francis Murphy make a tour of the Islands, accompanied by Japanese and Hawaiian interpreters, as well as a concert company from the Murphy Club, to give entertainments at the various plantations.

A Hawaiian stevedore on the Mail dock had the misfortune yesterday to mash the end of the middle finger of his right hand. A fellow laborer with a knife, severed the end of the finger, bound up the injured member in a piece of the wounded man's shirt, and both were soon again at work.

The first mass was celebrated yesterday morning by the Bishop of Panopolis in the new St. Augustine Chapel near Kapiolani park. The music was under the direction of Father Valentin for whom the new chapel was built. The date for the formal dedicatory services has not been fixed.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the new Hall building within a month. Very little iron is to be used in the structure, the recent fire demonstrating that the iron pillars were warped out of shape, while the wooden ones were simply charred and stood the strain better than the heavier columns.

Fourteen Japanese are being held for investigation, while Inspector Brown is trying to find out whether or not the contract labor law has been violated by them. The men came in on the China, and are said to have been brought here by the new Japanese labor bureau for the purpose of working on Waialua plantation.

The Ventura while in Sydney went on the dry dock for two days, where she received new propellers measuring twenty-two feet. The old ones measured eighteen feet six inches. It is expected she will make seventeen knots an hour on the run between this port and San Francisco, which should land her there not later than Monday afternoon.

A Bundy clock was received on the Sonoma last night for use in the Honolulu postoffice. The clock is intended to keep tab on the time of arrival and departure of the clerks, carriers and all persons connected with the office. Each employe is provided with a separate key, and upon entering the office for work in the morning he inserts the same in a lock below the face of the clock, turns it, and returns it to a rack nearby. The act of turning registers his number and the time on a card.

While Marconi messages from the steamer Lucania were received at the Nantucket lightship, the ship received none of those sent from shore.

The first contract for construction on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad has been let, the line to run from Los Angeles to Pomona.

The wife of Governor Otero of New Mexico took her nine-year old son 2,000 miles to the Pasteur Institute at Chicago for treatment for the bite of a mad dog.

Police assistance was needed to tear up the tracks of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, laid in violation of the ordinances.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situate in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.

Upset rental, $75 per annum.

Conditions of lease are as follows:

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 20th, 1901. 2309-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 38.50 acres. Appraised value $340.

Lot in Kupau, Wailuanui, Maui, containing an area of 92.46 acres. Appraised value $924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situate on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Waiohinu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, $130.

Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, $40.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.

With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,

as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
2309—Aug. 23, 27, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1879, made by D. Malo and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1881, and recorded in said office in liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kaahaloa, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuamoo, containing .67 acre.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.
2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. McKEEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 333, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901,

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston,

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

C. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

NEWS OF WORLD

The Queen of Sweden is very ill.

Floods in China have cost 20,000 lives.

Fresh British troops have arrived at Peking.

Edmund Audran, the French composer, is dead.

Modjeska is playing "Henry VIII" in California.

The British Indian troops are soon to leave Peking.

Germany may establish a colonial army of volunteers.

Edna Wallace Hopper won $6,000 on the Saratoga races.

Landslides at Bakersfield blocked the Southern Pacific.

Kitchener reports that 13,000 men are still under arms.

Amos Lunt, the famous San Quentin hangman, is dying.

Efforts are being made in Europe to abolish the trailing skirt.

Newport residents are seeking to prevent the automobile races.

General MacArthur arrived at San Francisco on the Sheridan.

Marchand, the French explorer, will command a brigade in China.

Samuel Levy of San Francisco hung himself from the bedposts.

Kitchener reports fifty of French's scouts captured by the Boers.

Robert Stone has been identified as San Francisco's gentleman burglar.

Satisfactory conditions are reported from the Northern Philippines.

Iowa democrats have nominated T. J. Phillips of Ottumwa for Governor.

San Francisco barbers are being put under strict rules as to cleanliness.

Francis Wayland, L. L. D., dean of the Yale Law School, is dangerously ill.

At Dallas, Tex., a negro murderer of a rancher's wife, was roasted to death.

The Earl of Donoughmore will wed Miss Margarita Grace, a New York girl.

J. F. Forster, one of the oldest Los Angeles residents, is dead, at 56 years of age.

Chile will not be represented at the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico.

Editor Armstrong, of the London Globe, was severely reprimanded by the House of Commons.

As soon as the Iowa is ready she will be sent to Panama. The Ranger is under the same orders.

A mad dog created a panic in a New York music house, but was killed before anyone was bitten.

Consul General Esteves of Venezuela declares that Colombian troops are among the invaders.

A. C. Libbey, who had made an assignment of his shoe business, committed suicide at Belfast, Me.

The treasure box and mail on the Ager, Cal., stage, was taken by masked highwaymen, who escaped.

Two men have been arrested at Portland for passings bills of the defunct Brunswick, N. J., bank.

A plague of caterpillars is stripping the shade trees of the White House grounds at Washington.

Hugh Swainey, of Santa Cruz, Cal., killed himself by blowing off his head with a stick of dynamite.

Anadorko, one of the new Oklahoma towns, has been destroyed by a storm, two persons being killed.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, will wed Miss Mary Lily Kenan of Wilmington, N. C.

A perjury charge against six witnesses is the latest development in the San Jose Chinese murder trial.

John Winters, the Selby Smelting Works robber, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

James A. Barwick, United States Weather Observer at Sacramento, takes a similar position in Denver.

Fights over claims at Cape Nome have resulted in the calling out of United States troops to guard claims.

Judge William Potter of Pittsburgh has been nominated for Supreme Court Judge by the Pennsylvania Republicans.

General James F. Smith of California is a passenger on the Hancock, which sailed from Manila on August 6th.

The State Department has invited all nations to be represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

Three innocent blacks were put to death by a Missouri mob as the result of an outrage on Casella Wild, a white girl.

Fire which started in a car of charcoal destroyed a mile of snowsheds near Summit,, Cal., on the Central Pacific road.

The American Bar Association held its twenty-fourth annual session at Denver, and Henry McClain was elected president.

Prof. A. R. Crooks, of Northwestern University, has begun the ascent of Orizaba Peak in Mexico, a volcano 18,314 feet high.

At Youngstown, O., three men were killed and many seriously wounded by the explosion of ten tons of molten metal.

Robert Pentland and George Stover were imprisoned in a wrecked engine cab at Prescott, Arizona, and scalded to death.

By a hurricane the village of Villaroga Jilota, Spain, was destroyed, forty buildings being blown down and six persons killed.

It is charged in London that Cecil Rhodes has paid $25,000 to the Liberals, on the abandonment of their evacuation policy in Egypt.

W. S. Ichio, an Americanized Japanese, has been arrested at Hanford, Cal., charged with abducting a sixteen-year-old girl last May.

Maidie Stuart, a chorus girl with the Metropolitan Opera Company, has inherited $150,000, the result of the sale of oil lands in California.

Admiral Schley is conferring with legal advisers and planning a line of action. Congressman Curtis of Kansas has come out in defense of Schley.

Gerhardt Terlinger, a German, after a long pursuit, was arrested at Milwaukee for having embezzled 1,500,000 marks from the German Government.

The Navy Department has refused to accede to the challenge of Admiral Howison by Admiral Schley, saying the court must judge of his competency.

C. M. Hays, who resigned the presidency of the Southern Pacific, may be made President and General Manager of the New York Central Railroad.

Six Parisian beauties showered Mrs. Howard Gould with flowers at the Alcazar d'Ete, a free and easy place, crowning her the beauty of France.

By the collapse of a tank of burning oil at the Pt. Breeze refineries, Philadelphia, 100 onlookers were badly burned. The loss to the firm will be $400,000.

Edward V. Shepard, a Washington patent clerk, has been dismissed as a result of the investigations into the disappearance of unclaimed registered letters.

The deadlock in London Underground Electrical roads is due to competition between C. T. Yerkes and George Westinghouse.



San Francisco, August 21, 1901.

Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs—We last addressed you 16th instant, per U. S. A. T. Meade.

Sugar—Prices in the local market have since declined (19th instant) ten points, Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon, and Washington being as follows:

Dominos, half barrels	5.55c	Dry granulated, coarse	5.05c
Dominos, boxes	5.80c	Fruit granulated	5.05c
Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed	5.30c	Beet granulated	4.95c
Powdered	5.15c	Confectioners' A	5.05c
Candy, granulated	5.15c	Magnolia A	4.65c
Dry granulated, fine	5.05c	Extra C	4.55c
		Golden C	4.45c

Similar reductions were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.80c for dry granulated.

Basis—August 16th, spot sale, 3,100 tons at 4c, since which no sales, establishing basis for 96° Centrifugals in in New York on that date 4c; San Francisco, 3.625c.

London Beets—August 16, 8s6d; 17, 8s 4½d; 19, 8s 3¾d; 20, 8s 4½d; 21, 8s 3d.

Dry Granulated, New York—No change from August 3 until August 19, when a reduction to 5.10c occurred, equal to 5c net cash, since which no further change has been reported.

London Cable—August 16, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 10s 10¾d; fair refining 9s 6d, against 13s 6d and 12s 6d, respectively, same time last year. August beets 8s 6d, against 11s 10½d, corresponding period last year. September beets 8s 6d, against 11s 3¾d, same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The downward tendency in the raw sugar market is still in evidence, and latest mail advices from New York under date of 16th instant, reveal an indifference on the part of refiners to operate largely in spot sugars, even at the present basis of 4c for 96° centrifugals, present stocks being ample in consequence of the limited demand for the refined product. On the other hand, the reports from various sources of abundant supplies of raw sugars in first hands, militates against the probability of higher prices in the immediate future. European markets are weaker, and cable reports of the condition of the beet crops are indicative of a large yield. In refined the hand to mouth policy continues, and buyers are evidently holding off in expectation of a decline.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report August 15, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated August 14, 200,940 tons, against 107,211 tons, same period last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated, August 13, 95,500 tons, against 9,500 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable August 15, at latest uneven dates, 1,113,440 tons, against 819,711 tons; increase over last year, 293,729 tons. Total sugar crop of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar, to August 15, 1901, 9,521,881 tons, against 8,474,985 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,046,896 tons. Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

WILLETT & GRAY'S CIRCULAR.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,000; Exports, 6,300; Stock, 105,000 tons, against 9,997 tons last year; Centrals grinding 2 against 2 last year.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 957,000 tons against 858,319 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,284,610 tons against 988,776 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,195,621 tons at the even date of July 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 295,834 tons, against an excess of 320,811 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27th, 1900.

Hamburg.—Shipments, 2,000 tons raw sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen. 1,500 tons angagements. 1,000 tons refined shipped.

Raws.—The week under review has been very dull, the refiners showing little desire to operate and only accepting some small lots on spot or near at hand. The receipts were unusually light and stocks showed a reduction of 30,331 tons, but the refiners are still well supplied and receipts will hereafter increase. Our special cable from Batavia, received yesterday, reports exports of 93,000 tons, last month, to the United States, making a total of 170,000 tons now afloat, due to arrive during August and September, which are relied upon by refiners to replenish their stocks. Only about 30,000 tons of this quantity are unsold. It is rumored that one cargo of Javas was sold last week at 11s. 2¼d. per cwt., c. i. f., due to arrive in about three weeks, being equal to 4.14c. duty paid. Another cargo has lately been sold on basis of 10s. 9d., c. i. f., about ready to sail, which we figure will cost 4.06c. for 96 degrees test duty paid. The latter cargo will be due to arrive about middle of October. Cuba is showing more disposition to sell, and actual beet sugars are offered for prompt delivery at 3d. below the cabled quotation for August contracts. Early in the week the last price of 4 5-32c. for 96 degrees test was paid but today holders showed weakness, with the result that a cargo of Centrifugals in store was sold at 4⅛c. Sugars were offered freely at the decline, but refiners refused to go on. The market closes dull and tending downward slowly.

Refined.—Early in the week the American Company reduced list quotations of all grades 10c., making the basis 5.35c. for Granulated, which had been the actual selling price for some time, and other refiners made their list to conform to same. All the refiners are firm on hands at list quotations, so that there is no change to note for the week, except that soft sugars are shaded 5 to 10 points. Prices are guaranteed to arrival and 7 days allowed for withdrawals. Shipments of most grades can now be made promptly. As the demand continues to be light, there is prospect of an accumulation of sugars in refiners' hands. In view of prospects generally, buyers do not see any object to anticipating wants and have adopted a hand to mouth policy. The refiners, however, give evidence of an intention to hold prices for the present, therefore, there are no indications of an immediate change. The next change when it comes will doubtless be a decline.

European markets have been dull and easier, the change for the week showing a decline of 3d. in August beet. May beet contracts are offered at 8s. 10½d. Our special cable today from Europe reports the condition of beet crops as favorable.

Coffee.—There is little or nothing new to report in regard to the coffee markets. Some fluctuations have taken place in the options quotations, but the business in this market has consisted largely of switching from the nearby positions to later months. The weight of supplies is more pronounced than ever, the American visible supply being 1,400,000 bags of Brazil coffee and about 400,000 bags mild grades. The world's visible supply increased nearly 700,000 bags during July, and it is supposed by many that the increase of world's visible supply for August will be about 1,000,000 bags. A Rio firm forecasts the August receipts 1,200,000 bags in Santos, 700,000 bags in Rio.

MAKE CUBAN SUGAR FREE.

The people of the Hawaiian islands have had the benefit of free sugar since 1876, the people of Porto Rico are now receiving the same benefit and the decisions of the Supreme Court indicate that the people of the Philippine Islands will soon be likewise favored. Why, then, should not the people of the United States receive the benefit of free sugar from Cuba? The total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,847 tons, and based on the average increase of 6.34 per cent. during the past nineteen years, the consumption this year should be 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round figures will come from American sources, say Louisiana being able to produce 350,000 tons, United States beet factories 150,000, Hawaii 250,000 and Porto Rico 150,000, all being free of duty, leaving 1,360,585 tons to come from other sources and on which duty is paid. The average duty assessed is $36 per ton, or a total of $48,981,060. The price of all the sugar consumed, however, being enhanced to the extent of the duty of $36 per ton or a total of $84,981,060, it is evident that $36,000,000 additional is paid by the people, in order to provide the Government with forty nine millions for revenue, of which the Government is not now in need. If the duty is taken off Cuban sugar, the benefit goes to the people.

The San Jose Mercury has again changed hands.

American ships are to rendezvous at Genoa, Italy.

General Plaza has been elected President of Ecuador.

Columbia University will have a chair of Chinese languages.

An international wheat-selling trust is suggested from Russia.

Charles Brown was shot and killed by L. L. Brown for annoying the latter's wife.

The Czar is said to have offended the British by inviting Krueger to attend his sister's wedding.

There is a break in the ranks of the steel men at Chicago, and a dozen have joined the strikers.

Samuel Morris, an actor, went on with his part at Chicago while his wife was dying of poison near by.

Edward Smith has been arrested in San Francisco for printing bills from plates of a defunct bank.

Emperor William has made Camille Saint-Saens, the composer, a foreign Knight of the Order of Merit.

The New York pilotboat Bennett was run down by the German steamer Alene, and three pilots and the cook drowned.

Cincinnati carriage factories were closed and 2,000 men thrown out of employment. The factories will re-open with non-union men.

The Boers still hope to win.

Krueger opposes the privateers proposals.

Triplets were born to a Stockton farmer's cow.

Russia 's on the eve of a famine; nearly one-third of the provinces have insufficient crops and only two out of seventy really good harvests. The famine area is 500,000 miles.

Unless the decrees of punishment for the authors of the Chuchau massacres are carried out immediately, British troops will remain in China.

A Boer agent has sued the British Consul at New Orleans for slander in connection with the story of an attempt to blow up a British transport there.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing that the death rate has decreased 2.4 per 1000 in ten years, while the decrease from consumption is 54.9 per 100,000.

President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France for services with the Alliance Francaise, an institution affiliated with the University.

Frederick H. Porter, son of a millionaire real estate dealer of Brooklyn, killed himself with poison because he had been disinherited to prevent his marriage. He died in his sweetheart's arms.

The Czar and Czarina are to visit France.

COURT NOTES.

After an entire day spent in hearing arguments on a motion to instruct for the defendants in the case of Harrison vs. Magoon, Judge Gear yesterday afternoon overruled the motion, and the case may go to the jury this afternoon. The court held that the evidence was sufficient to be considered by the jury, and after the arguments today the case will be submitted on its merits.

LOVE DIVIDES UP ESTATE.

An order was made by Judge Gear yesterday morning terminating the guardianship trust of James Love, and discharging J. Alfred Magoon as such guardian. An order was made requiring Mr. Magoon to turn over to Love all the property of the trust as soon as he is paid whatever sum is coming to him from Love.

"There is no reason why this spendthrift trust should exist; there was no reason for its creation in the first place," said the court in terminating the trust. "Mr. Love does not come within the statute and never did, and he should be discharged and will be discharged."

Following the discharge of Love from guardianship yesterday the old man, who has been having such a hard time all on account of his daughter, filed a trust deed with the recorder, by which Mrs. Hart is to get one-half of his estate at his death, the son in Japan to receive the remaining half.

The disposition of his property is made voluntarily and without agreement or compromise with anybody, and according to the terms of the instrument filed yesterday his estate is to be disposed of as follows: Love conveyed to Mrs. Hart and her brother the life estate in the King street residence, the fee of which he presented to them years before being adjudged a spendthrift. This life estate is estimated to be of the value of $4,000. He conveyed to Mrs. Annie Roe in recompensation of her faithful service for seven years, and his friendship and regard for her, the Emma street property, valued at about $9,000. The remainder of his property, valued at about $50,000, he conveys to George A. Davis as trustee. A portion of this to be sold by the trustee, and after paying a $12,000 mortgage thereon, the balance is to be invested in mortgage loans; the interest, as well as rents on unsold property, to be paid to Mr. Love during his lifetime, and at his death to be conveyed one-half to Mrs. Hart and one-half to Mr. Love's son in Japan. Of the proceeds of the $12,000 mortgage, $2,000 will go to settle Magoon's claims, $5,000 will be retained by Mr. Love, and $5,000 will be devoted to the payment of counsel fees.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

The Territory won a temporary victory yesterday in the Circuit Court in the two new habeas corpus cases. The case of Chida was first called and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart filed a motion to quash, arguing then that the petition was defective, in that it failed to particularize for whom it was wanted, did not state who he is being held by, and did not say upon what order he was discharged. Mr. Cathcart argued further that the order of the court and the proceedings by which the first writ of habeas corpus was granted should have been made a part of the petition. The court sustained this part of the argument, but refused to quash the writ, and advised the attorneys for the defendants to amend their petitions. They are given until Friday morning to file the amended paper, at which time the case is to be argued.

Walter Adams, a seaman on the Brooklyn, says Schley's famous loop was due to a blunder on his part while at the wheel in reversing instead of going ahead as ordered. Objection is made to Admiral Howison as a member of the board of inquiry.

Schwab will leave the trust.

United States Minister Conger has arrived at Peking.

A national reciprocity convention will be held at Philadelphia.

Two Cleveland men imprisoned for five days in a tunnel, were rescued alive.

John Martin cut his throat with a butcher knife at Lovelands, Nevada.

The last of the bars of gold taken from the Selby smelter have been recovered.

Bulgaria has made a formal demand for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from her territory.

Chester Donaldson, American Minister to Managua, says President Zelaya will keep Nicaragua free.

A seven-inch shell exploded at target practice in Junction City, Kansas, killing two, wounding ten.

Harriman is planning a tunnel for the Sierras. It will be five miles in length, and among the longest in the world.

King Oscar of Sweden will visit Paris.

Many firemen were killed by exploding oil tanks in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Layton, of Ballarat, Cal., was killed during a rainstorm.

Returning miners from Nome are telling the usual bad luck stories.

Senor Vicuna, Chilian Minister to Washington, has died of pneumonia.

Arizona cattlemen have organized a company of rangers to pursue robbers.

Dr. Edward Claypole, professor of natural sciences at Throop Institute, is dead.

The foreign Ministers at Peking have conceded that the Taku forts need not be razed.

Emperor William and Lord Dunraven have ordered forty-foot racing yachts for next year.

The explosion of a threshing machine boiler caused the loss of one life at Salinas, Cal.

Charles M. Fay of San Francisco and Miss Estelle M. Lion were married at San Jose, Cal.

The North Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Hampton Roads.

An unknown Chicago suicide is believed to be from San Francisco.

Kitchener reports the killing of twenty-three Boers by the Colonials.

Hundreds of guns and pistols and much ammunition were seized in Hongkong.

The Union Pacific Overland limited was wrecked in Wyoming and twenty persons injured.

Russia is building fortifications at Newchang, and pushing the railroad to the Corean frontier.

No trace has been found of young Storkken and others, lost from the Abruzzi expedition in Franz Josef Land.

A body of 400 Kurds have destroyed twelve villages in Armenia, killing all the males and carrying off the young girls.

Mrs. Howard Gould has entertained the King of the Belgians and Pierre Loti on board her yacht Niagara, at Dieppe and Havre.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 29, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	[illegible]	100	.....	[illegible]
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	100	.....	[illegible]
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24	24½
Hamoa	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	300
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	82½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27	31
Honomu	750,000	100	125	.....
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	16½
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	.....
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt.	2,500,000	50	.....	11
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	160	170
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	832,500	20	.....	8
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	.....	11
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	.....	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	.....	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	122½	127½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	18½
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt. As	812,500	20	.....	2
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	11½	.....
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	140
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	170
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. As.	125,000	100	.....	25
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	69	.....
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	340
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	.....
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	.....
STEAMSHIP COS				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	22,000	10	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	100
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
BANKS.				
First National Bank	.....	.....	.....	110
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	.....	.....	.....	102
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent	.....	.....	96	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.	.....	.....	101½	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	104½	.....
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.	.....	.....	100½	.....
Olaa Plan. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	101½	102½

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Aug.-Sep.	High Tide Large	Ht. of Tide	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon rises and sets
		a.m.	Ft.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.			sets
Mon.	26	1 27	1.5	1 47	6 50	8.50	5.42	6 21	2 41
Tues	27	2.08	1 4	2 28	7 40	9.14	5.42	6.20	3 57
Wed.	28	2 48	1 4	3 01	8.26	9 37	5.42	6.19	4 36
		p.m.		a.m.					rises
Thur.	29	3 37	1.5	3 28	9 14	10.04	5.42	6.19	6 22
Frid.	30	4 06	1.7	4 06	10 02	10 34	5.43	6 18	7.03
Sat.	31	4.54	1 9	4 46	10 54	11 06	5.43	6.17	7 44
					p.m.	a.m.			
Sun.	1	5 22	2.0	5 35	11.44	11 44	5.43	6.16	8 33
						p.m.			
Mon	2	6 14	2 0	6 7		12 47	5.44	6.15	9 20

Full moon on the 29th at 9:51 a. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

WHEN THE MUSCLES BALK.

When the muscles balk from strain or overwork almost unendurable pain follows as a natural consequence. Kickapoo Indian Oil overcomes pain in a manner that is marvellous to those who have suffered and found no help in the various so-called "pain destroyers." The action of the oil is magical. Its effects are miraculous. The pains resulting from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, from strains and pains, burns and bruises, are instantly controlled. One single application of the Oil will prove its power over pain in the most practical way, by bringing instant relief. Kickapoo Indian Oil is a preparation of rare barks, herbs and gums in combination with potent vegetable oils. It does not numbe the body into forgetfulness of pain as do most pain remedies, but by direct action on the inflamed parts, or diseased organs, fortifies them against the power of pain.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

An immense meteor fell Aug. 17, almost due west of Phoenix, coming down, it is believed, somewhere in Harqua Hala desert. Before reaching the earth the mass exploded, scattering in a fine pyrotechnical display, lighting up the entire western horizon. The temperature there immediately dropped to the lowest point since May, and the local astronomical observer attributes the change to the meteor's action.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets: finest piano finish.

The ever welcome......

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

FLOUR SUPPLY IS WAY DOWN

Dealers Have Only Few Sacks on Hand.

SELLING CUSTOMERS TEN POUND LOTS

New Stock Expected in Olympic. Smoked Meats and Many Canned Goods Short.

WHEN the lookout reports the bark Olympic off Diamond Head there will be several easy minds in the city. The grocers are already in straits for flour, but as the sailing ship got away on time and is within a few days' journey of this port there should be no actual famine. While the usual supply of flour in the local market is in the neighborhood of 25,000 sacks, at present there are in the hands of the dealers not more than 500 sacks. But it is not wise to endeavor to accumulate a supply, for the retailers will not sell any flour in large quantities. In fact, the trade seems to be down to a ten-pound basis, and yesterday all orders for sacks of flour were scaled down 80 per cent.

The bakers are in fair shape, the average supply being for ten days at the average rate of consumption. In case the shortage for households is such that there must be a drawing upon the supplies of bread usually served to regular customers of the various bakeries, then the supply will not last more than a few days. Put in the words of one grocer, "If there was no supply in the various households, the flour in sight would not last the people of the city more than two days." This understates the case, however, in that there was an underestimate of the supplies of flour in the hands of the bakers, as some of the grocers thought there was not more than two days' stock in their hands, while it is five times that amount.

Flour is not the only article supplied by the grocers which is short. Perhaps next in the list would come all kinds of smoked meats. For some time there has been a shortage in these lines, but there has been nothing like a famine. The bacon and hams which are being doled out to consumers are the remains of a large supply which was on hand when the strike at San Francisco assumed proportions. But there has been little brought in since that time. Potatoes also are in short supply, and so great has become the demand that while most grocers are keeping their regular customers in shape, there are some dealers who are offering two cents a pound more for the goods than they are bringing at retail.

Canned goods are not in good supply at all. There are several kind of fruits which are getting short, and the canned milk supply is much below what it should be. There is canned cream but this does not move so rapidly. The supply of canned corn is only fair, and the worst of it all is that there seems little chance for the filling of the supplies of this commodity. The practical failure of this crop on account of the drouth will cause a shortage in all the various supplies into which it enters. So it will be with the fruit crop of California, for the strike has kept the canners out of at least half of the supply of the fruit which usually comes to them.

Manager Auerbach of May & Co. said yesterday: "We will have enough of everything for our customers, but we will be very short with them. We are giving no one more than ten pounds of flour, and will not be able to do so until the arrival of a supply. The Sonoma may have some flour and the Olympic surely has, but until there is a stock received we will feel very anxious. We will have enough of everything else, however, as we laid in supplies sufficient to carry us through. There has been no advance of prices as yet on account of the shortage, but there have been advances on some lines on account of the great advance in the Coast market. For instance the greatest rise is in corn. Where a couple of months ago we could buy corn for $26.50 now the same article costs $29. Bran could have been purchased at the same time for about $14, and now the rate in San Francisco is $19. Here the prices have gone as high as $32 bid, but there is none in the market. On bacon the advance has been marked, the same supply which cost us fourteen cents in the spring being now quoted at seventeen and one-half cents a pound. This has advanced the prices here and we have been compelled to make the higher rate. We will not advance rates unless there is a higher price quoted on the Coast."

Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Co. said: "There will be a shortage of supplies until we can get a new stock from the Coast. Flour is so short that we are compelled to hold all that we have for our regular customers. The same is true of potatoes and several lines of canned goods. There is hope that the Olympic will have a fair supply and that we will all get enough to give our customers without any serious contraction of supplies. Canned goods in general are in good supply, but there is a decided shortage of cheese. There is some little shortage of butter, and we hope that the Sonoma will have a supply for us. The cheese supply will come by steamer, too. All smoked meats are in demand, too, and no one has a heavy supply of them, but enough to keep the people without suffering for a few weeks yet. We are informed that Hilo will have a fair supply of all kinds of goods by the Santiago, which was said to have had a load and a crew about the same time as the Olympic."

A representative of Davies & Co. yesterday spoke rather reassuringly of the threatening shortage. While the holdings of flour are very close at present, still the firm does not believe that the shortage will assume serious dimensions. News had been received that the bark Olympic had been loaded in San Francisco, and in case she sailed, as she was expected to, she is now twelve days out. Upon this vessel the firm has 2,500 barrels of flour. On the Santiago, which should have sailed for Hilo a little later than the Olympic, the firm also has a supply. As well the firm expects 1,000 barrels of flour on the Sonoma.

As far as groceries are concerned, it is said, the supply on hand would probably be sufficient for present needs, and as supplies are on their way now, there seems to be no reason for serious fear of a shortage in this direction.

M. J. Bissell, manager of the Washington Mercantile Company, took a more serious view of the situation. The fact of the Sonoma's being overdue seemed to indicate, he said, that the strike is still in full swing. In that case it is probable that neither the Olympic, upon which the firm has 200 or 300 barrels of flour, or the Santiago, has been able to get a crew to get away. "There is no bran here at all," said Mr. Bissell, "and there is next to no barley, no flour, and very few oats. The plantations have no bran whatever, and the local market demands it, but as there is no bran on the Coast, there is no prospect of having the need supplied. The firm's representative on the Coast got a lot of bran, which was being milled for the firm, and received several offers for it in San Francisco. The supply of hay is also low here. Though the company has received numerous offers for feed, they refuse them all, as they prefer to keep the stock on hand for their customers.

"With groceries the situation is about the same as with the feed, several lines of groceries, as for instance, vermicelli, being entirely out.

"Things can go on all right for a short while, but if the strike should keep on for two or three weeks more there will be pilikia, as the Albert, which went to the Sound, cannot be expected for quite a while yet, and several Sound steamers are tied up in San Francisco."

INSECTS AS DISEASE-BREEDERS

The Marine Hospital Service Receives an Important Circular.

INSECTS AS FACTORS IN THE CONVEYANCE OF DISEASE.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Surgeon General M. H. S.

Washington, D. C., July 29, 1901.

To the Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service:

Your attention is directed to the importance of insects as factors in the conveyance of disease. There is no longer doubt as to the relation of the mosquito to the malarial diseases and to filariasis. According to Simond, plague is transmitted from the rat to man by the flea. The infection of typhoid fever, and to a certain extent cholera, may be conveyed from the excreta by flies. According to the recent work of the army commission, the mosquito plays an important role in the transmission of yellow fever. You are, therefore, directed to give particular attention to this subject, so far as it relates to the work of the service in quarantine and the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases. You are advised to carefully guard patients suffering with said diseases from the bites or annoyances of the insects above mentioned, and to this end to place mosquito netting over the sick bed. Excreta must be treated in a manner to prevent their becoming food or breeding places for insects. Hospitals where communicable diseases are treated should be thoroughly protected with fly screens at all windows, doors and other openings, particular attention being paid to the kitchen, dining-room and protection of the food. Should mosquitoes, flies, or other insects gain entrance to the wards, they should be at once destroyed.

The best method of killing insects in a large room is by sulphur fumigation. Formaldehyd can not be depended upon, for it frequently fails to kill insects. Pyrethrum powder when burned in an inclosure only stupefies mosquitoes and flies, and when used these insects must be subsequently collected and destroyed.

You are also directed to guard against the breeding of mosquitoes about marine hospital reservations, quarantine stations, and camps by the methods now in vogue. Collections of water in buckets, barrels, cisterns, and the like are favorite places for the breeding of mosquitoes. Such collections should be carefully covered, or, if a cover is not practicable, petroleum should be poured on the surface and replenished from time to time. All collections of stagnant water, pools, ditches, and the like about the reservation should be drained, or, if impracticable, petroleum used as above. Approximately one ounce is sufficient in still water for fifteen square feet of surface and ordinarily the application need not be renewed for one month. Concerning the cultivation of certain plants and trees and other means of exterminating mosquitoes, you are referred to the works of Giles and Howard which have recently been furnished your station.

As far as ships are concerned, particular attention should be paid to the water tanks, casks, buckets, and other water collections, especially in regions where malaria and yellow fever prevail. In vessels coming from these regions measures as above indicated should be taken with a view to the destruction of possible mosquitoes or their larvae. WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon General, U. S. M. H. S.

Approved: O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America
Or distant mutterings from Australia,
But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.
There is no proof like home proof.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street this city, informs us: "My suffering were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TWO VIEWS OF THE BIG 'FRISCO STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The strike situation has not changed in any important particular. A few more non-union men were put to work at Port Costa and along the waterfront, but additions to the working force were not made in the wholesale district nor at the Union Iron Works. The sand teamsters, who were reported to be wavering, were addressed by Secretary Rosenberg of the Labor Council and Grand Organizer Pierce at their meeting last night, and they declared anew their loyalty to the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Representatives of the employers give the following resume of the situation, and condition of business at the close of the third week of the strike of the City Front Federation, and the fourth week of the teamsters. These figures have been secured, the employers say, by a careful investigation of all the docks on the city front and by an inquiry among the wholesale firms and members of the Draymen's Association:

Number of non-union teamsters employed and at work	517
Number of teams working	721
Number of porters and packers at work	1,300
Number of longshoremen at work	1,318
Number of vessels in harbor handpered	175
Per cent of business being done	50
Loss of strikers' wages per day	$60,000
Number of new men put to work last week	500
Coal vessels being unloaded	3

Labor leaders say that the statistics of the employers are overdrawn, and that the true situation is far from being as rosy as it is represented. They give the following figures as their estimate of the situation, and say that they base their figures upon actual observation:

Number of non-union teamsters at work	250
Number of teams working	400
Number of porters and packers at work	400
Number of longshoremen at work	600
Value of work of inexperienced longshoremen equal to	100
Number of vessels tied up in harbor	175
Per cent of business being done	25
Number of men on strike in city	15,000
Loss of wages to strikers per day	$45,000
Number of workers idle owing to strike	30,000
Number of new men put to work last week	100
Coal vessels being unloaded	3
Work on these vessels equal to one-half usual rate on	1

FLOUR IS AT A PREMIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Flour is at a premium in San Francisco. The lockout of union workmen has so paralyzed the large milling concerns that they confess themselves unable to fill the trivial orders of bakers and grocers. Unless the congestion is relieved speedily bakers will be compelled to buy their flour a few sacks at a time before another week is over.

The Sperry Flour Company is one of the largest milling concerns on the Coast, yet for more than a week it has been unable to fill customers' orders. The manager of the company's downtown office at 134 California street admitted yesterday that business was at a standstill.

"Can you fill orders for flour?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "our teams are all tied up. We can't deliver any flour at all."

"Can't you get out small orders?"

"We have given up all attempts to deliver flour in large or small quantities. It is useless to attempt the impossible."

"Does that mean that there will soon be a flour famine in the city?"

"Not necessarily. Customers can get some flour at the warehouses if they will haul it themselves. We make a reduction of five cents per sack on such orders. Of course, the customer takes the chances of hauling. It doesn't pay us to keep any of our teams out."

BILLION DOLLAR TRUST TO CONTROL ALL SHIPBUILDING

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—When the plans now being worked out are developed the American Ship-building Company, with general offices in Cleveland, will be a constituent company to the great corporation which shall control all of the ship-building plants of the United States. The backers of the enterprise are the interests behind the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad. As soon as the organization is completed, which will be before the opening of 1902, the commercial battle for the conquest of the world will begin, which when it is launched will have had no equal in history.

The first intimation of the intentions of the United States Steel Corporation and allied interests came through the recent purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the exclusion from the armor plate production of the country of the Maxim Machine Gun Company, an English corporation. The next step in the promulgation of the enterprise was the purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company, and the last one which has been brought to public notice was the incorporation into a single company of three shipyards on the Pacific Coast, including the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Risdon Iron Company of San Francisco and Moran Bros.' shipyard of Seattle, Wash.

In addition to these plans negotiations are under way to include in the major organization the American Ship-building Company, combining in itself the shipyards of the Great Lakes; the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me.; the Cramps Ship-building Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; Roach's shipyard of Chester, Pa.; the Sparrows Point shipyards of Baltimore, the Newport News shipyard and the new yard which has but recently been started by James J. Hill in Providence, R. I.

The design is to take under one general head with local management in places where the yards are located all of the ship producing capacity of the United States and to govern it much after the fashion of the management of the various plants constituent to the United States Steel Corporation. What the capitalization is to be is not even hinted at other than that the information is abroad that with the steel plants included with the allied interests represented it will require a capitalization into the hundreds of millions.

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

The Speech From the Throne Is Optimistic in Tone.

LONDON, August 17.—Parliament wound up its business today and was prorogued. Black Rod (General Sir Michael Biddulph) summoned the Commons at about 4 o'clock to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech. The royal commissioners on this occasion were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Kintore and Earl Waldegrave. They were all attired in their peers' robes. On the arrival of the Commons the speech was read. It says:

"My lords and gentlemen, it is satisfactory to be able to close the first Parliament of my reign with the assurance that the cordiality of the relations of Great Britain with the other powers remains undiminished."

A reference to China is merely congratulatory on the attainment of an agreement in regard to the indemnity, security for its payment and the punishment of the most guilty offenders.

In regard to South Africa the speech says:

"The progress of my forces in the conquest of the two republics by which my South African colonies have been invaded has been steady and continues. But owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed, the length of the military operations have been protracted."

The speech refers to the signal success of the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to the colonies as "additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the speech merely records the King's satisfaction with the liberal provisions made for the naval and military services, the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown, "especially those which affect the state and comfort of my royal consort," and the authorization to change the royal title. It concludes:

"I earnestly commend you to the merciful protection and guidance of Almighty God."

Returning to the House of Commons, the members filed past the Speaker, shaking hands with him, and the first Parliament of King Edward VII was ended.

To Study Leprosy.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Dr. Louis Knapp, a practicing physician of this city, has forever separated himself from his wife and four children and will become isolated from the world to nurse Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, who was found here two weeks ago. The doctor, who is a graduate of a Detroit medical college, took final leave of his family today. With his patient and prisoner his only companion, Dr. Knapp will live in a three-room frame house, now being built by the city authorities at Quarantine, until necessity for his services is ended. Dr. Knapp will take his library to Quarantine and will there devote the greater part of his time to the study of leprosy. There were five other applicants for the position.

The crown prosecutor of New Zealand has a warrant for the arrest of Paul Egry for the non-payment of £37, due on a bill which the violinist had run up at the Prince Arthur Hotel of Auckland.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it.

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver.

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter.

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion.

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvellous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in feeing doctors and so forth.

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup alone had restored his health, and strongly urged me to try it.

"You may hardly believe it, but I was so opposed to all advertised medicines that I used them with great reluctance and entire want of confidence. Nevertheless I had already tried such of them as I, or my friends, could think of, without any tangible or permanent benefit.

"I suffered from violent pains across my stomach and under the shoulder-blades, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and weariness, and all the evils and ailments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcel of that common and abominable malady.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's Syrup. I wish to state emphatically that *even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief*, and after I had used it for a time, regularly and according to the directions, I was gradually and surely restored to my usual good health. I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of reasons—my experience of its merits. I never cease praising it to my frinds, and always keep it in the house against the time when it may be needed.

"I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn, Sydney, N. S. W., October 4th, 1899.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent ($3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" guage, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" guage, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot guage, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the guage of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

Mills College
CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

JUST PUBLISHED!
By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a
HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9½x12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, $5.00 in Morocco, 7.50

Postage, 25c. Extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Thrum's Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1052, or P. O. box 143.

WHAT IT IS: KOMEL
Is the Pure Juice of the
Grape Fruit

HYGIENIC, NON-ALCHOLIC
Carbonated by the
CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Also manufacturers of GINGER ALE, LEMON SODA, ROOT BEER, CREAM SODA, ETC.

Office and works, 601 Fort St.
Telephone Main 71.

VARIETY
IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list:

Hose	Breeding Cages
Sprinklers	Parrot Cages
Dust Pans and Brushes	W. W. Brushes
	Whisk Brooms
Dusters	Hand Bellows
Paint Brushes	Hunting Knives
Floor Brooms	Butcher Knives
Cash Boxes	Kitchen Knives
Axes	Monkey Wrenches
Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	Family Meat Saws
Picture Hooks	Butcher Scales
Picture Wire	Spring Balances
Curry Combs	Family Scales
Machine Oil	Bird Cage Springs
Shoe Blacking	Carpenter's Rules
Silver Polish	Harness Soap
Sapollo	Harness Blacking
Silexo	Chamois Skins
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Shaves	Family Cleavers
Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
Ice Saws	Tea Strainers
Butcher Saws	Chandelier Hooks
Cane Knives	Squegee Brushes
Ice Tongs	Tobacco Cutters
Cork Screws	Axle Grease
Can Openers	Tape Measures
Harness Oil	Shelf Brackets
Sponges	Scrubbing Brushes
Coffee Mills	Upholstering Nails
Hammers	Washing Ammonia
Call Bells	Horse Brushes
Scissors	Wire Door Mats
Screw Drivers	Bird Cage Hooks
Tacks	Hooks and Eyes
Ice Picks	Fruit Pressers
Grass Shears	Pruning Shears
Bird Cages	Shoe Brushes

Family Grind Stones

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.
—Dealers in—
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED JEWEL STOVES and REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

BIRDS HELD AS PESTS

Cupid's Collection Falls Afoul of Law.

UPON the decision of Jared Smith rests the fate of a cage full of pretty little birds and two little animals which, though classed as opossums, are in reality tree kangaroos. The beasts and birds are part of a shipment from Australia, sent in the Ventura by Prince Cupid, for the stocking of the Waikiki home of the two Princes.

There was a fair menagerie at the Pacific Club yesterday, for the lot of cages which came for Prince David had been removed to that place by Manager Wyman, when it was found that there had been no notification to Prince David of the arrival of the first installment of the natural curiosities which he expects to have domiciled in the aviary and corrals of the old homestead. In the shipment were a pair of kangaroos, two lively beasts, a cage with a magnificent specimen of the white parrot, a bird which so far has shown capacity to whistle only, and a cage containing two dozen birds of the cockatoo, macaw and love bird species.

As soon as the birds and beasts were landed there was an agreement to turn the collection over to Wyman, for the birds were in need of care, as three of them were dead. Yesterday morning, however, there was a visit to the place of their keeping paid by Assistant Director Sedgwick of the Agricultural Station and then the trouble began. Since last year there has been a stringent law concerning the importation of animals and birds into the United States. Of course the Prince could not have known that to send such things to his home must be procured a permit, so he sent them along. The law is designed to keep out of the country such birds and animals as would be inimical to the interests of the fields and trees. As soon as the presence of the collection was made known the attention of Dr. W. A. Bryan, curator in ornithology at the Bishop Museum, was called to them, and he at once made his verbal report. The kangaroos are permitted in the regulations, so are the parrots and their various species, but the others came under the ban.

The small birds, some of them resembling canaries and others the reed bird of the East, were called specimens of the Weaver bird, one of the species of the rice bird, and as such there was a danger that they might prove a pest in the rice fields. The little animals were pronounced the Australian tree kangaroo, and not the opossum, as they were thought to be at first. There was an opinion that they were a species of the woodchuck, and being in that event a burrowing animal, they were to be feared as dangerous to the field crops. So the rest of the collection was taken to the home of Prince David, where they will be disposed in cages and fenced enclosures, but the two crates with the tabu specimens are still in the custody of Wyman.

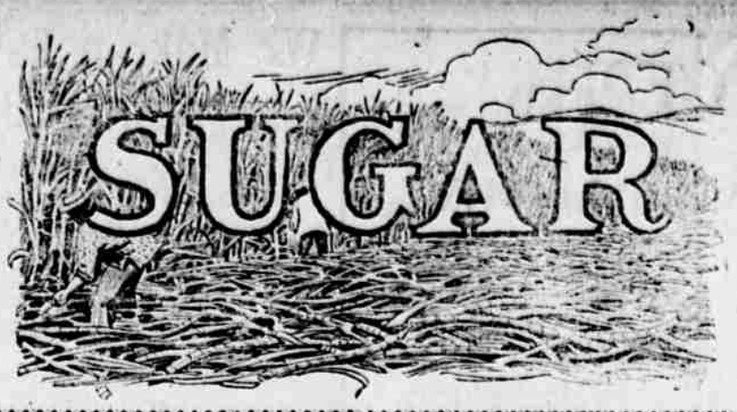
As the matter stands the customs authorities, who are still in nominal control of the birds and beasts, are waiting upon Mr. Smith. He is the only person who is recognized in the matter by the Treasury authorities, as the regulations say that the inspectors of the Agriculture Department must pass upon animals. There will be of course an appeal to Washington, as Mr. Smith has not been appointed an inspector of live stock at all. There is an inspector at San Francisco, but it is more likely that the matter will be referred directly to the Capitol than that it will go through the hands of another officer. In the meantime it is the opinion that the disputed specimens will be turned over to the Prince to hold in his custody until there has been a decision from headquarters. This is the course which Mr. Smith will recommend, and it is probable that the two cages will be removed to Waikiki today.

The shipment is the first of a number which it is expected will come from the South Seas for the suburban home of the Princes. Prince David said yesterday: "My brother had intended to send many specimens from the countries he visited. We have many animals and birds out there now and we want to have many more. While in South Africa he had an attempt made to secure a lion cub, but he was not successful, and so we will not be able to add this to our collection. As soon as he reached Australia he began to collect and these are the first specimens we have received. I expect there will be many others before my brother leaves the South Seas for home."

Prince Cupid is now on the last stage of his globe-circling tour. He has been in Australia for some time and has come on to New Zealand, where he expects to stay a month. He will then visit Tahiti and from there proceed to San Francisco, from which city he will come home, after only a short stop.

News of the Volcano.

Prof. C. J. Lyons states that he has received a note from Mr. Waldron, the manager of the Volcano House, stating that there are signs of an outbreak of the floor of the crater Kilauea. Several people who returned from the Volcano on the last Kinau, have corroborated this statement, saying that during the last days of their stay the temperature around the crater rose considerably. Professor Lyons mentions the fact that while Mauna Loa generally sends out lava over its sides during an outbreak, the eruptions of Kilauea are generally only partial breaks in the floor of the crater, most often in one of the corners. The only eruption from Kilauea during last century, accompanied by a flow was the one in 1840, when a great lava stream went into Puna district. The professor expressed his opinion that the present eruption, if there is one, will only be one of these partial breaks, which he, however, describes as exceedingly interesting. Professor Lyons expects to get further particulars in the next mail.



BEET sugar and cane sugar appear to be on the point of entering into a struggle which may not exactly be a struggle for existence, but which is likely to be very sharp. On the Pacific coast the indications of war between Hawaiian cane and California beet have been obvious for weeks, and now there are the rumblings of hostilities on this coast. The duty on Cuban sugar may or may not be removed, but what is of considerable importance is that the duty on Porto Rican sugar has been removed and the importation of sugar from that island has been rapidly increasing without awaiting the removal of the 15 per cent. In the meanwhile beet sugar manufacture has been growing till it has begun to feel that it must have more room. Additional refineries are projected. There are indications of increased efforts to get European sugar into the country, and there is discussion over the question of how cheap beet sugar can be produced. Undoubtedly sugar beets can be raised for much less money than has thus far been paid for them. When farmers raise wheat and corn for ten or twelve dollars an acre it is not absolutely necessary that they should get a clear profit of thirty or forty dollars for raising beets. But it is insisted that with an equal application of capital and science cane can be raised more cheaply than beets, and in Cuba it is possible that that can be done without all the capital and science applied to beets. In the meanwhile there is every indication of sharp competition in the marketing of refined sugar.—New York Journal of Commerce, August 3.

DR. MAXWELL'S REPORT.

Dr. Maxwell's report, compiled at the request of the Federal Premier, is now available. It deals very voluminously with the conditions of the sugar industry in New South Wales and Queensland. In reviewing briefly the several considerations set forth in the report, Dr. Maxwell says, in concluding: "It is necessary to observe that while the economic factors may require that the sugar producing interests of Queensland and New South Wales shall be individually considered, and from the respective standpoints of the two States, the question of the cane-sugar industry of Australia must be approached upon broader lines and by the observance of laws which are laid down in the conditions of nature, in which conditions economic laws must have their foundation. In recognition of those 'conditions of nature,' the vast and extended sugar-producing areas of Australia are resolved into four several districts—New South Wales districts, and the districts of Bundaberg, Mackay, and Cairns, which districts are primarily distinguished by divers climatic conditions which obtain within them. The inquiry into and the comparison of the rate of compensation of white labor and South Sea Island labor in Queensland led to finding that white labor engaged in the work in the cane fields is compensated at the rate of £1 7s 10½d in the district of Bundaberg, £1 9s 0d in Mackay, £1 15s 4½d in Cairns, with an average for all districts of £1 11s 0½d per week, or 5s 2d per working day. The South Sea Islander is charged with a rate and cost amounting to 14s 2d in Bundaberg, 12s 4d in Mackay, and 9s 11½d in Cairns, making a general average of 13s 6d a week, or 2s 3d per working day. Connected with ascertaining the rates of compensation it was attempted to determine the relative coefficients of value of white and South Sea Island labor; and the coefficients of the powers of the different races in the abstract, that is when each is at its highest, are very various. The Anglo-Saxon has the highest labor power in conditions most favorable for its exercise. The gradation in the co-efficients of other races is very various, and can descend to an equivalent that is only one-half or less than that of the labor power of the Anglo-Saxon. The co-efficients of the labor of the several races in abstract are vitally qualified by the conditions of nature in which the labor has to be performed, and these qualifications of labor-power have to be considered in the determination of the value of labor, which is found to depend upon such as the following factors: Skill, endurance and stability in the performance of labor. When white labor is considered in relation to these factors it is found that its highest co-efficient of value in Queensland obtains in the Bundaberg district, that the co-efficient is notably lower in Mackay, and that its value is reduced to a minimum in the ultra-tropical district of Cairns. When the South Sea Island labor is subjected to the qualification of the same factors its value is found to be lowest in the most southern districts, and highest in Mackay and the localities north. In bringing the relative co-efficients of value into comparison with the actual rates of compensation of white labor in the three several districts it is found that the cost is in inverse ratio to value; that in the Bundaberg district, where the co-efficient of the white man is the highest his labor costs least, while in the most northern district, Cairns, where the white man's labor power is at the lowest, the cost of that labor is 26½ per cent. higher than in the district of Bundaberg. This result, which occasionally can rule the white man in the north out of competition with the southern white laborer when their labor is engaged in producing the same commodity for sale at the same price and the same condition, appears in a less impressive degree and in a reversed form in the case of the South Sea Islander. The islander is worth least and costs most in the most southern districts, while in the districts of the Mackay and farther north, where his labor power reaches a higher level, the cost of his labor is least. If the conditions of the cost of labor in the sugar districts of New South Wales are considered then the laws and results observed to obtain in Queensland are found in a more accentuated form. The labor co-efficient of the white laborer is more pronounced, while the alien sinks in prominence and concern. From this it appears that the labor powers in the climatic extremes of the sugar areas are made to economically compensate each other. The higher efficiency of the South Sea Islanders at the relatively less cost who predominate numerically in the northern districts, counterbalancing the dominating efficiency of the white laborer who prevails in greater numerical strength in the districts of the south, and whose labor stands at a relatively low cost in those districts when compared with the north.

"It is indicated that invention may be expected to provide mechanical devices for harvesting the cane crop and other work. These will further strengthen the current tendency to substitute the lower by higher forms of labor when conditions of nature permit. This tendency is already very marked, and will be accelerated by the settlement of a greater number of white families upon the cane-growing area, resulting also in the more intense productive cultivation of the partially exhausted soils.

"The increment of white settlers upon the sugar-growing lands during the past decade, and the concurrent increase in the volume of sugar produced, with the reduction of the number of islanders employed, demonstrate the present tendency and indicate that under the current operation of given natural laws, and particularly in certain latitudes, the Pacific Islander is relatively a declining factor in the sugar production of Queensland."—Sydney Herald.

THE HERALD'S COMMENTS.

Advocates of a "white Australia" will, on the whole, be encouraged by the report of the expert appointed by the Federal Premier to examine into the conditions under which the sugar industry is carried on in this State and in Queensland. From the digest we published yesterday it will be seen that Dr. Maxwell has carefully considered these conditions in their different aspects, the comparison of colored with white labor, the natural and climatic differences, rates of wages, and the possibilities which must accompany closer settlement and the use of mechanical devices for harvesting the cane crop and other work. The "white Australia" argument will find its best support in the statement here that the Pacific Islander is already a declining factor, relatively speaking, in the sugar production of Queensland. But the statement does not stand alone. It is coupled with the results of other observations, showing among other things that white labor costs on an average 5s 2d per working day, that of island labor averages only 2s 3d. But the influence of natural conditions comes in here to discount this calculation and illustrate the complexity of the subject, for Dr. Maxwell finds that where white labor is at its best it costs least, while the same remark applies to colored labor. With this difference, however, that whereas the white man in the north in the ultra-tropical district of Cairns is at his worst, his labor costing 26½ per cent above that in the district of Bundaberg, the islander is at his worst in the southern districts. This condition of things, which might have been anticipated, is further emphasized by the results of observation in the sugar-growing portion of our own State. Here, Dr. Maxwell tells us, "the labor co-efficient of the white laborer is more pronounced, while the alien sinks in prominence and concern." A comparison of the cost of white labor in the south and in the north of Queensland economically rules the latter out of the competition, says the report.

The Vancouver Line.

MELBOURNE, August 15.—In the course of an interview Mr. Barton informed Mr. David Mills of the Union Company that the Commonwealth was not at present in a position to deal with the question of a subsidy to the Vancouver line, more especially as the existing contract with New South Wales had still two years to run. However, he would be glad to receive all possible information on the subject.

Sugar Prices Drop.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The American Sugar Refining Company and all the independent companies have reduced all grades of refined sugars ten points to the basis of 5.25 cents for standard granulated.

MINISTER MAY PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Minister Takahira of Japan has received a copy of resolutions recently adopted at a mass meeting of the Japanese residents of Honolulu, protesting against the alleged action of Dr. L. T. Coffer, United States Quarantine Officer at that port, in subjecting S. Okabe, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu, and his wife to a physical examination upon their arrival there on July 25th.

At the Japanese Legation today it was stated that as yet no formal representations have been made to this Government. The communication from Honolulu asked that the matter be brought to the attention of President McKinley and the United States Senate and House of Representatives. It is thought here that the request was put in this shape because of the unfamiliarity of the usual procedure in such cases. The Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu also was supplied with the resolutions and forwarded these, together with other details of the occurrence, to his Government. Therefore, Minister Takahira probably will await instructions from Japan before bringing the matter before the State Department, or otherwise presenting it officially.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding the Delmisara district of Armenia, and has destroyed twelve villages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins. Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

By the foundering of the steamer City of Golconda near Paducah, Ky., a score of passengers were drowned.

Botha's concentration of his army on the borders of Zululand may mean an early surrender.

The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law is opposed by Eastern manufacturers.

Friendly personal relations are probable between King Edward and the Czar.

The Chilean training ship General Bageduino, with a number of cadets recently graduated from the naval academy at Valparaiso, is expected to arrive in New York within a few days. The cadets will visit Annapolis. They are bringing with them a bronze tablet, the gift of Chile, to be placed in the Washington monument.

A Yonkers, N. Y., elevator firm is building two elevators for Buckingham Palace.

The Porto Rico Relief Association of New York has decided to give the $10,000 remaining of the fund subscribed at the time of the holocaust in the island two years ago, to be distributed by Bishop Blink, of Porto Rico, among the various hospitals pro rata.

Robert Lebaudy, son of a millionaire sugar man of France, has subscribed $10,000 to the building fund of a French benevolent hospital in New York.

The Santa Fe Railroad will abandon its trans-Pacific San Diego line and do business with the Orient through the Hamburg-American Company, touching at San Francisco, and with the Central American coast through the Cosmos line.

Manchester, through its ship canal, wants direct steamer lines to New York.

A determined but unsuccessful effort was made to lynch a motorman whose car accidentally killed a child on a New York trolley line.

England is mildly contentious over the Russian railway plans in North China.

There is likely to be a break in the big lockout at Rossland, Wash., and a resumption of work in all the mines.

Heavy loss of crops and stock and some loss of life has been caused by a tornado in Oklahoma.

Many steamship officers on Atlantic liners are implicated in customs frauds.

C. Oliver Iselin has bet with C. Arthur Pearson, of London, $25,000 on the Constitution against the Shamrock, at even money.

Experiments with mosquito infection of yellow fever will be discontinued, as one patient has died at Havana.

The commanders of French Army Corps have received letters from one of the pretenders trying to seduce them.

China seeks a definite understanding with Russia about Manchuria.

Bessie Blitz Paxton scored a success in her New York debut.

The Mexican government will wage war on gambling houses.

The British government will establish wireless telegraphy at Cape Race in order to guide the Ophir when she approaches the coast with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board.

Belgian glass works are in a combine.

Kruger denounces the use of blacks by the British.

Saratoga, N. Y., Salvationists are publicly praying for Hon. William C. Whitney because he gave them $40.

Five thousand men near Sheridan, Tex., are on the trail of a half-breed accused of a woman's murder.

John Galbridge, an Arizona rancher, was arrested for kidnapping his own child.

Now it is reported that President Hays, of the Southern Pacific, was asked to resign.

Dr. Phillip, once prominent in California, died in an insane asylum.

California growers expect a small prune crop.

President Jordan, of Stanford University, is in Denver attending a meeting of scientific men.

Americans are in control of the London meat market.

Santa Barbara Elks celebrated their first anniversary with a big entertainment.

Emmet Carter, a San Bernardino railroad stenographer, killed himself by taking morphine.

Miss Mary McLaughlin, a Lake Forrest, Ill., postmistress, is holding her job in spite of the efforts of politicians to oust her.

Three British gunboats have sailed for the Brazilian coast, to be ready in case of trouble at Rio de Janeiro.

Commander Arthur B. Speyers has been detached from Cavite station and assigned to the Brooklyn.

The police of Dawson are charged with having strung up a German prisoner by the wrist.

The Cunard liner Lucania was reported by wireless telegraph while still 309 miles from New York.

A new steamship company is being exploited to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

Schwab is to control the Bethlehem Iron Works.

CONGRESSMAN LOUD HERE.

En Route to Australia to Make Postal Arrangements.

Amongst the passengers of the Sonoma, which arrived last night, was Hon. Eugene F. Loud, member of Congress of the Fifth District of California, and chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. Loud is making a flying trip to Australia, expecting to return by the same boat. He expressed his wish to be able to go ashore and see Honolulu, which he visited eight years ago, but owing to the late arrival and early departure of the Sonoma he did not feel able to do so.

The purpose of Mr. Loud's voyage is to make postal arrangement with the government of Australia. As the Sonoma will stay in Sydney for eleven days he will be able to proceed by rail to Melbourne, the present government seat, and stay in that city about nine days. He may also meet the New Zealand postal authorities in Sydney. As Mr. Loud wants to be back East in time for the sitting of Congress, he will not be able to make a stay here on his return.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
GAELIC	SEPT. 3	DORIC	SEPT. 6
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21
DORIC	SEPT. 27	COPTIC	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GAELIC	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 9
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 19
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 3
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 27.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai and Bird Island.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Colonies; 6:30 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai; 11 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Kona; 11 p. m.

S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, from Colonies; 6:15 p. m.

Wednesday, August 28.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from the Colonies.

Schr. Luka.

Schr. Lady.

S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco; 9:15 p. m.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, from Makaweli, at 8:20 a. m., with 3,626 bags sugar, 14 barrels poi, 21 barrels glass, 12 crates glass, 2 boxes, 1 piano, and 32 packages sundries.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 27.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at noon.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Eleele and Waimea, at 5 p. m.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa and Kilauea, at 4 p. m.

S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 6:15 p. m.

S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco, at midnight.

Wednesday, August 28.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, at 5 p. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver; 5 p. m.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Kaanapali and Lahaina.

Thursday, August 29.

U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, for Manila; 2 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 5 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Fr. bk. Henriette, Duris, for the Sound, at 11 a. m.

Sp. Emily F. Whitney, Brigman, for Kahului, to load sugar for San Francisco; 3 p. m.

Bkt. Amelia, Willer, for the Sound.

WILL ADVERTISE THE ISLANDS

Assistant Passenger Agents Bramwell of the Santa Fe, Gordon of the Southern Pacific and Denbigh of the Oceanic Steamship Company, left in the Ventura last night for their homes in San Francisco. While they insisted that they had been here only to spend their vacations, it is understood from other sources that the men named are operating together to bring about a general advertisement of the islands as a winter resort. It is understood that the volcano will be the principal feature of their operations and that the two lines of road will use the ramifications of their passenger departments throughout the United States to spread all that they can secure concerning the main attraction of the group.

Should this be decided upon, all over the country the roads mentioned and their connection will distribute the printed matter which will be prepared from the data which was collected by the men named, and there will be a general pushing of the islands as a sightseeing and pleasure resort. It is hoped to have the bureau of information at work at once so that there may be no time lost in the preparations for the people who may come to see an active volcano.

Repairs Delayed on Transports.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Colonel Long, quartermaster at San Francisco, showing that a serious condition exists there as a result of the strike, says the New York Sun of August 9. It has been found impossible to secure skilled labor, and almost impossible to find labor of any kind to work on the ships. For this reason the government will turn the transport Lennox over to her owners without removing the government fittings. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a transport refitted upon the expiration of her charter, as she was when the government took her. Colonel Long says that the commerce of the port of San Francisco has been practically tied up, and that the strike situation there is more serious than at any time since it began.

The government has been able to get its ships fitted up, but with delay. The Kilpatrick and Meade have been repaired and refitted, but the Sherman is now tied up and nothing is being done to her. The Logan is being fitted out at the navy yard.

Suggestions have been made that the work on the transport be done at northern ports, but the quartermaster's department has experienced serious difficulty at Seattle and Tacoma in fitting the Egbert and the Rosecrans for Alaskan trips on account of the strikes. These transports were finally refitted at the Puget Sound navy yard.

While the delays have been annoying, they have not been of such a character as to cripple the government service, and no doubt is felt that supplies will be regularly sent to the troops in the Philippines and in Alaska. The fact that there is no necessity for a rapid movement of troops makes the condition regarding the transports less vexatious than otherwise.

More Porto Rican Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Yesterday morning the Pacific Mail steamer Colon sailed for Port Los Angeles. Several hundred Porto Rican laborers for the sugar plantations of Hawaii will be taken on board at the southern port. This will make the Colon's third trip from Southern California to Hawaii with Porto Ricans.

Friends of Gen. C. P. Eagan, retired, have been informed that he is now in the City of Mexico. The general has secured large holdings of lands in Mexico, where there are said to be deposits of coal, and is engaged in the opening up of this mineral wealth. His son, Charles Eagan, lately an Olaa coffee planter, is also in Mexico, working upon the securing of further concessions, and the plans for the making available of the mines which are being opened.

The habeas corpus cases come up in Circuit Court this morning.

COULD MUSHROOMS BE GROWN TO ADVANTAGE IN HAWAII?

CAN mushrooms be successfully cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands? Jared Smith, head of the experimental station, thinks they can be, but only under certain limitations, and then not with any assurance of profit. The innumerable caves of the mountains could be used for this purpose, but artificial ventilation would be necessary, and the expense of this would eat up any profit which might arise.

"Under certain conditions mushrooms might be successfully cultivated in the Islands, but hardly with any profit, and I do not believe the experiment would be worth while," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "The chief requirement in the cultivation of mushrooms is not so much a dark place as one where there is an equable temperature. If the cultivation was to be taken up in Hawaii it would necessitate some artificial method of ventilation, in the caves where they could probably best be raised. On that account I don't think the cultivation would be successful here, as the ventilation of the caves is almost impossible, or at best would necessitate a large expenditure.

"At present the mushroom market of the entire world is supplied almost exclusively from Paris. The mushrooms are cultivated in the catacombs or quarries beneath the city. The preserved mushrooms sold in the markets come from there. The cultivation of these mushrooms is a big industry in Paris. The caves or catacombs are specially prepared for the cultivation. The manure is allowed to ferment slowly; it must contain a large amount of ammonia, and is piled up in small beds for this purpose. These beds are made as regular as possible and then covered with a finely broken limestone.

The mushroom spawn is then planted, and the subsequent growth depends on the cultivator. These mushrooms consume an enormous amount of oxygen and special provision is made for a free current of air by the construction of ducts leading from the caves into the open air. Fires are built below to make a draught. If sufficient fresh air is not supplied the growth of the mushroom is arrested, and does not grow to its full size.

"The spawn is prepared by sowing the spores on the slabs of pressed manure, which is then cut up into small blocks, somewhat resembling plug tobacco, and sold in that manner to the mushroom cultivator.

"The cultivation of mushrooms in the United States is carried on in the East chiefly by gardeners, and is not on such an enormous scale as in France. In Washington, New York and the larger cities good mushrooms sell for a dollar a pound.

"Where they are not cultivated but gathered in the dark and damp woods, there is always danger of coming in contact with the poisonous toadstool.

"In St. Louis at the experimental station we have successfully cultivated mushrooms, but not in large quantities. Some of these grown were six or seven inches in diameter. Here in Hawaii the cultivation would not be successful unless great care was taken, and if one attempted to utilize the caves for this purpose, provision for ventilation must be made. The manure used must also be specially prepared by a slow process which will allow fermentation without the combustion of the oxygen."

STATE OF THE STEEL STRIKE

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—While disclaiming any intention to sue for peace with the United States Steel Corporation, President Shaffer believes the end of the strike is not far off. Today he said: "It won't be very long until we have honorable peace. We are slowly getting what we started out to fight for. Just at present both sides are in the heat of battle and there can be no talk of truce; but it will come in a short while, I think."

Shaffer's statement is interpreted to mean that when the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill in Allegheny, owned by the hoop combine, is started in full nonunion, the contention of the strikers will have fallen flat and they will be ready to accept the combine's proposition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Iron Age says: The strike situation has been complicated during the past week by the desertion of the Joliet and Milwaukee men which cuts off a monthly production of 10,000 tons of merchant bars at Milwaukee and 30,000 tons of steel products at Joliet. Through the closing down of the Joliet rod mills the wire trade is for the first time affected, at least locally. To both these steel plants must be added three of the steel works of the National Steel Company, the Bellaire, Mingo Junction and Newcastle, and the Riverside and McKeesport Steel plants of the National Tube Company. Some of the blast furnaces have already been banked or blown out and others are likely to follow.

Consumers are seriously embarrassed in the lines affected, notably in tin plate, sheets, bars and tubes and larger premiums are being paid for prompt delivery. Since the South Chicago men remain loyal the steel rail trade is unaffected. The same is true of plates and shapes, and, with the exception of Joliet of wire also.

The loss in revenue which the United States Steel Corporation suffer through the closing of some of their most profitable branches must be serious and a considerable part of the business is gone past recovery. On the other hand it will take many months to catch up with deliveries and thus the mills when once started again, will be busy far into the winter period when work is usually rather scarce.

It is probable therefore that natural causes will tend toward a maintenance of values in the finished products in which the steel corporation has a commanding voice.

A Pathetic Scene.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the Sun from Buffalo says: Crowds gather hourly around a piece of statuary in the court in front of the art gallery, which is entitled "El Caney." Today there was a pathetic little scene there. Mrs. Helen M. Packard of Springfield, Mass., read the inscription and fainted. She was carried into the art building and revived. It seems that the soldiers in this scene were her sons, who volunteered with the Second Massachusetts Infantry. The statuary was modeled on the magazine description by Richard Harding Davis, relating how he came on a soldier of the Second Massachusetts standing beside a dying comrade, who proved to be his brother. Arthur Packard was the dead soldier. Walter Packard, the survivor, was broken in health in the campaign, and is now in Oregon. His mother was on her way to Oregon to take up her home with him.

Arrived From Hilo.

The big ship Falls of Clyde of the Hilo "brown" line reached port yesterday after a passage of twenty-eight days, bringing a number of passengers and a cargo of 50,000 bags of sugar, says the Chronicle of August 17. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Cruzan and his daughter, Miss Cruzan, who comes to be married in this city; Miss Griggs, a tourist; Mrs. A. B. Horner and A. P. Rice, an Eastern railroad man, accompanied by his wife.

After an absence of two and a half years, W. F. Reynolds, of Kahuku Ranch, Kau, Hawaii, has been spending a few days in town. He was formerly owner of the Golden Rule Bazar.

SIXTO LOPEZ IN HONOLULU

Sixto Lopez, the famous Filipino, who represented Aguinaldo in the United States, is a passenger on the Sonoma. He will stay here for a short time and then go to Manila. Mr. Lopez is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was very tired and denied himself to an Advertiser reporter.

With Mr. Lopez are T. T. Patterson of London and Fiske Warren of Boston, the latter a wealthy merchant and until recently a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Imperialistic League. He is going to the Philippines to study conditions. Mr. Patterson is an Australian and an intimate friend and sympathizer of Aguinaldo.

Talking in San Francisco, Mr. Lopez said: "My countrymen are not only fit for independence, but have a right to be independent. General MacArthur himself has testified to the complete 'unity of action of the entire native population.' Fully 70 per cent of the population can read and write. This compares favorably with the 58 per cent of Italians, 31 per cent of Russians and 28½ per cent of Spaniards. The percentage in the Philippines is higher than in any European country, with the exception of Germany, France and Switzerland."

PLEASED WITH CANE FIELDS

Gen. Breckenridge and Party Pay a Visit to Waialua.

General J. C. Breckenridge, accompanied by a number of the officers and teachers who are passengers in the transport Meade, yesterday visited the Waialua plantation, returning on the evening train. All were delighted with their trip, and of the party General Breckenridge was the most enthusiastic. He has visited Cuba and seen the sugar plantations there, and the opportunity to visit a Hawaiian cane field and mill was one which was full of pleasure for him. General Breckenridge said last evening:

"I never thought it possible for the earth to produce such vegetation as we saw at the plantation. I thought after seeing the Cuban cane fields that they were as good as it was possible for cane fields to be, but what we saw today was as highly superior to those of the Atlantic's island as could be. The growth of the cane and the excellence the crop in general was a revelation to us all, and I was delighted with all that I saw.

"The mill which is chewing up such a quantity of cane each hour was also a sight for us, and we spent as much time as we could around the place and then took luncheon at the hotel. The trip was full of pleasure, for the combination of sea and mountain cannot be excelled anywhere. The people of the East coast think they have all these things at Bar Harbor, but what we saw today was superior to all."

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chambrelain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

O. J. Clapham, the popular young purser of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company who resigned recently, departed yesterday on the Miowera for Victoria, whence he will leave for Philadelphia, to pursue a course of art studies. He was covered with leis by his admirers.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR

Noises From Rock Crusher Annoy Insane.

THE insane patients at the Oahu Insane Asylum are being driven to further stages of insanity by the proximity of the Government stone-crusher to the asylum. The noise and flying rocks from the quarries are playing havoc with the already unbalanced minds of the inmates, and driving the keepers and attendants to desperation, according to the complaint made yesterday to the Board of Health in a written statement from Dr. R. M. Malster, superintendent of the Oahu asylum. If what he says is true the situation at the asylum is a very serious one, both for the Board of Health and for the Superintendent of Public Works.

Superintendent Boyd says it will cost $25,000 to move the crusher. Superintendent Malster says it is impossible to move the asylum, and that if the blasts are continued the lives, as well as the minds, of his patients will be in danger.

In his letter Dr. Malster says that the stone-crusher is located on the mauka side of the asylum; that his patients are exhausted and that the diseased condition of their nervous systems makes it imperative that they should be kept quiet and peaceable. In spite of that they are daily exposed to the noises from the blasts, and the incessant grinding of the stone-crusher. These noises, he goes on to explain, cause his patients to get nervous and excited, and at times wholly unmanageable. Not only that, but rocks are thrown by the blasts upon the buildings, sometimes crashing through the roofs and also upon all parts of the grounds, making it dangerous for the patients or attendants to walk about. He says further that numerous windows have been broken, and that the fences were knocked down and not properly replaced, making it easy for the patients to escape. Only by the vigilance of the attendants is this prevented now.

President Sloggett stated in regard to the letter from Dr. Malster that he had since its receipt discussed the matter with Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and he had been told by him that it would cost $25,000 to move the crusher from its present site.

Dr. Sloggett stated that this was a serious question and one not to be decided in haste; that the presence of the crusher probably was a menace to the asylum, but the matter was one of importance and should be thoroughly investigated before any action was taken. At his suggestion a committee was appointed which will visit the asylum in company with Mr. Boyd at an early date, to seek some way out of the present difficulty. The committee is composed of Messrs. Sloggett, Pratt and Moore.

BOARD GOES TO MOLOKAI FRIDAY.

It was decided that the semi-annual visit of the Board be made to Molokai on Friday, September 6, spending Saturday at the settlement and returning Sunday. The number of people who are allowed to accompany the party is to be very strictly limited. All those wishing to go must file a written application, stating their reasons, before next Wednesday, and the Board will consider the applications at their regular meeting on that day.

It was first decided that only members of the press and medical men be allowed to go, but the order was afterwards amended to allow people who could show some good reason for it to accompany the party. Messrs. Pinkham and McCandless will go along to investigate the possibility of success in sinking a well.

JAPANESE BEING POISONED.

A letter was read from Dr. Archer Irwin in which he called attention to the very serious menace to the Japanese, of drug stores conducted by people of their own nationality. He said he had had two cases within the past week of Japs who were killed by taking medicine purchased at small Jap drug stores. One was that of a woman who felt ill one night after supper and had taken antifebrin, prepared at a Japanese store, and the next day was suffering from heart depression. She died the next day. He also reported a similar experience with a baby, who died last Monday, and suggested that the Board take action. Nothing was done, however, by the Board, as the drug in question is perfectly harmless unless taken in overdoses, when it is likely to prove fatal.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of $5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

MONSTER
AUCTION SALE
OF
Vehicles and Harness,

On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

OUR $4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY C

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2201

C. M. Schwab is said to be about to resign from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation to manage his own Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.